The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Office Desks

Having enlarged our MANTEL, GRATE, and TILE DEPARTMENT, and CURTAIN and DRAPERY DEPT., and requiring more room for our largely increased stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, we have sold our entire stock of

OFFICE DESKS
TO
WM. HAYDEN,
193 Wabash-av.

More than fifty different styles. Patterns new and desirable. Construction and finish THE VERY BEST.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

NOTICE.

During June and July we will make a discount of

10 per cent
On all Fine (Dress) Garments, and
15 per cent
On all Fancy or Business Suits,
FOR SPOT CASH.

The above offer is made solely to reduce our very large stock.

J. B. HALL & CO.,
TAILORS,
128 Dearborn-st.

UNEQUALED VARIETIES OF MEN'S
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HANDKFS., NECKWEAR,
SHIRTS, NIGHT-SHIRTS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
ARE SHOWN BY
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

"Who Knows?"

What is it that men love more than life,
Fear more than death or mortal strife,
The poor possess, the rich require,
And all contented men desire;
The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,
And all men carry to their graves?

The above is designed to call attention to our superb line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, embracing the choicest foreign and domestic productions. Fancy linen, Penang and Cheviot Shirtings in large variety.

M. R. COBB, Shirtmakers,
Northwest corner Madison and Clark,

"Where the answer to the above can be obtained."

IMPORTED ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The best and largest stock in the West. Inserted and worn without pain.
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st.
Branch stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 108 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
On Monday, June 2d,

at noon, on the premises, the brick building and fixtures with lease of ground as lately occupied by the Chicago Grain & Stock Board on Calhoun-place, between Fifth-av. and La Salle-st.

Men's and Youth's Spring Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

IRA BROWN'S
$100 LOTS.

HO! FOR
GLENCOE

The Beautiful Groves and Pure Breezes of
GLENCOE.

$100
Will buy a beautiful Grove Lot, 172 feet deep, near depot; $15 down and $5 monthly.

They are by far the best lots I ever sold for $100, and is the best savings bank you can find for your money. After you make your first payment, 17 cents a day will pay for a lot. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have

A Beautiful Home of Your Own.

Home, Sweet Home!
The dearest spot on earth to me is HOME, SWEET HOME
In the North Lake Shore Suburb, the
"HIGHLANDS" OF CHICAGO.

Be it ever so humble
There is no place like home;
Be it only a cottage,
It's a good place to roam.
ESPECIALLY IF YOU OWN IT.

The shades of night were falling fast,
When through a suburb swiftly passed
A youth, who, far from haunts of vice,
Carried a deed with this device,
Glencoe.

In gorgeous homes he'd seen the light
Of happy firesides, warm and bright;
But no envious thoughts could enter his head
For he looked at his brand-new deed and said:
Glencoe.

"Beware of cheats," an old man said,
"They'll swindle you out of your eyes and head."
The young man spoke with a hasty frown,
"I buy my land of Ira Brown—
At Glencoe."

Then memory pictured a beautiful girl,
With rosy lips and teeth of pearl,
Who when they parted longed to come,
But said: "We soon shall have a home
At Glencoe."

So, in the healthful region high,
He reared a cottage by-and-by,
Still grasping in his mind the thought,
How fortunate for me I bought
In Glencoe.

And in that town this very day
A happy household holds its sway;
While in the distance, clear and blue,
Chicago stands in outlined view—
From Glencoe.

If you mean BUSINESS COME IN any pleasant day at 10:30 in the morning, or 3:45 in the afternoon, and go and see my LOTS at Glencoe.

Railroad Fare, 10 cents, and Commutation on this Road much lower, and Trains almost every hour.

Remember, that you get an abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN,
142 and 144 La Salle-st.

THE CHICAGO
CARPET
COMP'Y
ARE NOW OFFERING
FINE AND MEDIUM
CARPETS
LOWER
Than they have ever been sold at before.
Don't Fail to Get Prices.
Wabash and Monroe.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.
No. 2442 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS
In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.
TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.
Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

TO RENT!

Large Business room, second story, 104 and 106 Franklin street, 40x140 feet, light on three sides, vault, and elevator. Suited for dry goods, boot and shoe, or other wholesale business.
WM C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

"Attention, Delegates"

Do not let your thoughts so occupy your mind as to forget to take something home as a souvenir of the Convention visit. So make happy some loving one by bringing home a

"Peacemaker,"

The same which can be found suitable for all ages and sexes at the

"PALACE ART BAZAAR"
OF
Novelties, Gifts,
Presents, Toys, Games,
Amusements,
Art Wares,
Fine Glassware,
Bisque Figures,
Bronzes,
Toilet Articles, etc.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.,
Cor. Madison & Wabash.

For Sale—$31,000.
STATE-ST.

Now paying over ten per cent. After expiration of present leases will net fifteen per cent. A rare chance for investment in central property. Address D 36, Tribune office.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

At Paducah, Ky.—Loss $100,000, Partially Insured.

CAIRO, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—A $100,000 fire took place at Paducah last night. The fine dry-goods house of F. & W. H. Rickey, and Morton, McNavy & Co., separted only by a heavy fire-wall, located on Broadway, took fire from an unknown cause, and with the contents are a total loss. The Rickey building, owned by the firm, cost $12,000, insured for $7,000; stock, $45,000; insured for $20,000. Morton's building was owned by Mrs. Capt. Gus Fowler, and cost $8,000. The extent of the insurance is not known. Paducah Commandry Knights Templar had rooms in the Rickey building, and lost everything, valued at $3,000, upon which they have an insurance of $2,600. The Knights of the Golden Rule and the Jewish Club were located in the Morton building. Their outfit is a total loss. The walls fell this morning, destroying two small buildings belonging to Loeb & Bloom. Both of the first-mentioned buildings were new, and the firms were doing a very large business. By reason of deficient fire service and the absence of cisterns Paducah has suffered disastrously in the last year from fires.

At Independence, Ia.—Loss $44,000, Insurance $31,000.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered at half-past 2 this afternoon in the dry-goods store of August Myers. The fire department confined the fire between the two walls where it was first discovered, but the building and contents are a total loss, amounting to $44,000. The loss and insurance are as follows: Myers Building, loss $7,000, insurance $6,000; August Myers, stock and fixtures, $35,000, insurance $23,000; Dr. E. M. Bissell, dentist, $1,000; G. B. Smeallie, dwelling and insurance agency, $1,000. Dr. Bissell and Mr. Smeallie are insured. The losses are apportioned in the following companies so far as known: Home of New York, $4,000; Hartford of Hartford, $4,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $3,000; Howard of New York, $2,000; and other companies; local insurance, $3,000.

The Northwestern Paper-Mill at Rockton, Wis.—Loss $50,000, Insurance $27,000.

BELOIT, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Paper-Mill at Rockton, W. T. Randall, of Beloit, lessee, was burned to the ground this morning, entailing a loss of about $50,000; insurance, $27,000. The fire was discovered a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the rotary boiler room, and soon communicated to the whole building, most of which was of stone. The mill was recently rebuilt at a large expense, and was in good working condition. It was figured in the assets of the Rock River Paper Company, who hold a judgment of $50,000 against the Northwestern Company, but as the property was in the hands of a Receiver and there are other extensive prior claims against it, the Rock River Company's loss cannot be well calculated. Mr. Randall loses $3,000 on stock, and is uninsured. It is very doubtful if the mill is rebuilt.

Destructive Blaze Near Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1.—The packing and storerooms of the Higganum Manufacturing Company, twenty-five miles south of here, burned tonight. The loss is large.

ROWING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Proposed International Regatta, with Races for the Ladies—Soniat Retains the Championship Medal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the St. John's Rowing Club last night it was decided to give a grand regatta, in which all the clubs of the United States and England will be invited to participate. The regatta will include professional races, and Hanlan, Ross, Courtney, Teemer, Conley, and other famous oarsmen will be invited to come down, and every effort be made to induce their attendance. The matter was left in the hands of the Governing Committee, who will also fix the time of the event. It will probably take place about May, 1885. The club has now seventy-eight members, and property amounting to about $12,000. The club has about thirty boats, and good material to move them through the water. It is proposed to make ladies' six-oared barge races a specialty. It is also proposed to dispose of all the wooden boats and purchase paper boats.

Before the meeting, the race for the single-scull championship of the club was rowed on the lake. The distance was a mile and a half, with a turn. The water was lumpy, and not the best for rowing. The entries were M. C. Soniat and Charles Fourton. Soniat took the lead at the start, and kept it easily, winning by several lengths. Time, 12:03. Mr. Soniat was again presented with the championship medal.

FATAL ENDING OF NEIGHBORS' QUARRELS.

AURORA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At Sugar Grove today, as the result of a quarrel over the pasturage of cattle in a highway, Merritt Fletcher, a young farmer, shot and instantly killed Otto Hoop, a neighbor, and fatally wounded Elio Steinbum, Hoop's hired man. Fletcher was arrested and is now in the jail at this city.

THE CONVENTION.

Sunday Proves a Blaine Day at the Headquarters and Among the Workers.

The Break from Arthur in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Other Southern States Assured.

Mr. Blaine to Start for Maine Today—Harrison an Avowed Candidate—Mahone and His Delegates.

HURRAH FOR BLAINE.

THE MAN FROM MAINE SWEEPS THE FIELD.

The Blaine boom swept everything before it yesterday, and the Arthur managers were afflicted with a sad case of the blues. Somehow or other the business-men's side-show to the patronage candidate's circus in the main tent didn't draw. Private dinner-parties and easy lounges at the clubs seemed to possess greater attractions for the Wall street contingent, and "the boys" unloosed a plentiful stock of profanity over the failure of these elegant gentlemen, whom they rudely termed "dummies," to do a single stroke of really fine work among the men who will actually have a part on and after Tuesday in nominating the Republican candidate for President. It was freely admitted by "Chet's" old chums that the Wall street flowers were very pretty on dress parade, but the same high authority voted them "no good" when it came to the time for action. In short, they not only had no votes themselves, but they couldn't make any. The current of the day, too, had set in such an unmistakable direction that the Arthur managers lost the buoyant spirit which characterized them Saturday. The arrival of the delegations from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, and Minnesota, and the rude shock the Arthur figurers received when it became apparent that their promises of patronage had failed to make the expected conversions among the Blaine delegates from these States sent a discouraging chill through the Arthur ranks. As the Blaine workers poured into the new, commodious, and unsurpassed headquarters in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific the delegation from Colorado, preceded by a standard-bearer carrying a flag surmounted by a symbol of victory in the shape of a Colorado eagle, and the Far-West delegates sending up hearty, full-lunged cheers for Blaine, the crowds in the hotel caught the spirit of enthusiasm, and the Blaine tide rolled clear and strong.

THE ARTHUR MEN WORRIED.

The reports of Blaine's growing strength and the weakness of their candidate and his miscalculations encouraged the friends of one and plainly disquieted those of the other. Nothing so worried the Arthur lieutenants as the status of the Arkansas delegation, which, according to the most reliable statements, was no longer to be counted solid for Arthur. Powell Clayton's visit to the Blaine headquarters Saturday set the Arthurites to thinking. The more they thought, the worse the thing looked. Yesterday's investigations brought anything but comfort, for long before nightfall it was pretty generally known that the delegation was split so wide open that Arthur could count on but four, Logan about the same, and Blaine the rest on the first ballot, with the strongest kind of a probability that by the second ballot the fourteen delegates would have so lost all interest in Mr. Arthur as to vote solidly for Blaine. The Arthur claimers from Wisconsin came down several pegs, and reduced the alleged Arthur vote from that State to seven or eight instead of fourteen. The most authentic reports regarding the Michigan delegation—those of Congressman Horr and ex-Congressman Burrows—gave Blaine from sixteen to eighteen, and completely took the props out from under the Arthur claims to such delegates as Swift, Watson, and Nichols. The two Michigan Senators, Palmer and Conger, who have bent themselves to the task of capturing for their friend in the White House delegates whose constituents are notoriously for Blaine, found it a case of uphill work. The returns were altogether too meagre in comparison with the outlay to afford them any encouragement whatever. Then the Texas delegates instituted a quiet canvass and found that sixteen of their number would vote for Blaine, nine for Arthur, and one for Logan. Similar signs of disintegration were discovered in other portions of the South. And the Arthur prop vanished when John B. Henderson visited the Blaine managers, denied he was either going to second Arthur's nomination or vote for him, and declared that, while he was for Edmunds, and intended to do all he could for him, he should not be averse to Blaine if he could get the nomination.

GRESHAM.

Rumors of dark-horse movements are always thickest when some one of the prominent steeds is in the lead, and this was singularly true of the situation yesterday. One of the stories going the rounds was that Gresham had written a letter to his Indiana friends urging them to vote for Arthur, and that the conclusion of the letter so stirred up the Indiana delegation, and especially the Blaine portion, that a solidification in the interest of Ben Harrison was one of the imminent things of the future. Col. W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, one of Gresham's warmest friends, put a quietus on this by denying the whole story. "No such letter has been written," he said, "and there was no need of one. Gen. Gresham has said to his Indiana friends from the start, and he said it to me last week, 'Don't put me in a false position. I am for Arthur, and when I am not for him I am going out of his Cabinet.' Of course, if Arthur should drop out of the race, and we can do anything for Gresham, we shall do so. It is true some of Gresham's Indiana friends don't like Arthur very well, though they may conclude to vote for him, but there is absolutely no truth in the story about this letter, and hence no truth about that part of it which represents the Indiana men as about to solidify and present Harrison's name. What the delegation will do I don't know, and I don't believe anybody will know till they meet tomorrow, and perhaps not then."

Col. R. W. Thompson, the "Ancient Mariner of the Wabash," with his benign, good-natured face and silvery locks, was the observed of all observers in the headquarters of the Indiana delegation, but almost as non-committal as before he left his corn-planting down at Terre Haute. He knew nothing about the alleged letter or its rumored effect, and professed the densest ignorance as to how the delegation stood towards the outside candidates. As between Harrison and Gresham, however, he expressed a very decided opinion that a majority of the delegation was for Senator Harrison.

Another story which went its travels for some time without a contradiction was that the Edmunds men from way back—that is, the original icicles from Vermont—had become so impressed with Gresham's strength and fitness that they had been quietly feeling around and preparing for a flop to the Posmaster-General. That they admire Gresham and might perhaps vote for him if they hadn't a candidate of their own on their hands is generally conceded, but the idea of their deserting Edmunds at this stage of the game, and the rumor that the Vermonter's name would not even be presented in the convention, caused quite a flutter around the various headquarters and in the lobbies of the hotels. The Edmunds men were hot—that is, as hot as Edmunds men can well be—when they heard the rumor, and denied in the most positive fashion that there was even a semblance of truth in it. Col. Hooker and A. B. Valentine, the two Vermont mainstays of the Edmunds boom, vigorously declared that their candidate was in the field to stay, and characterized the story as a wicked invention of the Vermont Senator's enemies. The New York and other Independents with Edmunds leanings were equally vigorous in their denials that Edmunds was to be flagged in the race and Gresham entered in his stead, though at the same time they confessed that they had nothing in the world against Gresham. By evening the story was generally discredited.

TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Four years ago the Wisconsin delegation led the break which resulted in the nomination of Garfield. The Badgers are prepared to win fame this trip if they get a chance, and go down into history as the real President-makers of two conventions. The delegation is divided, with a majority for Blaine, but both the Blaine, Arthur, and Edmunds men have, at one time and another, considered one name on which they say they could more easily unite than any other—that of Gen. W. T. Sherman. One of the delegates, Horace W. Taylor, who has lately been claimed for Arthur, is for "Old Tecumseh" at heart, and yesterday took a TRIBUNE representative into his confidence long enough to tell him how the hero of the Atlanta campaign might come to the front in a certain contingency. "I don't see," said Mr. Taylor, "how Blaine or Arthur is to get more than 300 votes apiece, Logan 75, Edmunds 75, Hawley 12, and John Sherman about 30. Gen. Sherman will have a few here and there at the start—five or six, say. This will leave something like twenty scattering votes. Neither Blaine nor Arthur, in my opinion, will get enough recruits to nominate either of them. If Blaine's forces should try to go to Logan there are enough Blaine men who wouldn't jump that way, but who would go to Arthur to nominate him. The Blaine men will take no risk of that sort. If Arthur's forces should leave Arthur for Logan, which is very improbable, it might result in nominating Blaine. But the chances are that the convention is very apt to get into a deadlock and stay there for eight or ten ballots. If about that time somebody should spring Gen. Sherman's name, and some delegation like Wisconsin open the ball for him, he would go through with a whoop. The Edmunds boom, for some reason or other, doesn't seem to take hold, so that there is little use of calculating on that. The dark horse might be Hawley or John Sherman, but it doesn't look that way now. No, if there is to be a dark horse, and the chances for one were apparently never better, Gen. Sherman is in the most danger of being chosen. The Independents would go to him with a jump. Carl Schurz, to whom the suggestion was made today, fell in with it at once, and so have others on that side."

"But suppose somebody produces the interview in which Gen. Sherman is said to have stated some time ago that he wouldn't take the nomination or the office even if elected."

"If anybody should do that he would be met, not with a supposititious newspaper interview, but an authoritative declaration over Gen. Sherman's own signature that would set all doubts as to his position at rest. There is such a letter in this city, written in response to an inquiry from one of his admirers."

"Who has it?"

"Well, I don't propose to say, but I have seen and read it, and, while it is in no sense a bid for the nomination, it sufficiently indicates that if the country should want him he is again at its service."

"Do you remember the substance of it?"

"Yes. He says that he is not a candidate for the nomination, and doesn't desire that or any other office; that he has retired to private life and wants to remain there; that he served his country once when there was an emergency, but doesn't think that an emergency which would require his services will again arise. The only possible inference that can be drawn from it is, that if such an emergency should arise, and he was called upon, he would not be at liberty to refuse."

Postmaster Payne, of Milwaukee, an Arthur man, said he had seen the letter, and that its substance was as given above, though Mr. Payne, like Mr. Taylor, refused to say who had it. Both expressed the opinion that there would probably be very little difficulty in consolidating a portion of the Wisconsin delegation, if not all it, for Gen. Sherman, in case his name was sprung in the convention.

E. W. Keyes, who is well-known to be for Blaine first and Sherman second, thought Blaine was so sure to be the winner that the Sherman suggestion would never bear fruit. If Blaine, by any possibility, should slip up on the nomination, he believed Sherman would be the nominee, and had thought and said so all along. The Milwaukee ring preferred Lincoln, but the whole crowd would go to Sherman in case his name was sprung on the convention. When asked about the letter, Mr. Keyes admitted that he, too, had seen and read it, but declined to afford any further information concerning it.

The news that Gen. Sherman would not decline a nomination in the contingency that it came to him unsought gave the gossips something fresh to talk about. The recollection of the Wisconsin break four years ago; her favorable position, now as then, down at the foot of the roll-call, enabling her to size up the situation before she is reached and to plump twenty-two votes in a way to make a stir in the convention, and the intimation of a Sherman movement in case of a deadlock, were thoughtfully discussed among the assembled President-makers and others, and, while the general opinion seemed to be that Sherman's time would not come, the average politician had the satisfaction of knowing this year what would be Wisconsin's game in case it did.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

WHAT THEIR CLAIMS ARE.

The Independents clamed to be getting accessions from all quarters yesterday, and one of the Vermont delegates expressed the fear that they would have too many Edmunds votes to start with. They only wanted a nucleus of ninety or 100 votes, he explained, and after the first ballot their strength would grow gradually. Some Edmunds delegates from Brooklyn, N. Y., reached the city in the forenoon and struck a rumor that there were a dozen delegates from the South who were leaning to the Vermont Senator. They at once started out for them, but up to 6 o'clock had not brought any one into camp. The Independents, however, took the rumor as a sign that there was a strong Edmunds sentiment latent among the delegates. The Minnesota Edmunds men spent part of the day in the rooms of the Vermont delegation, and gave assurances that the story of their going over to Arthur after the first ballot was false. Some Wisconsin people also dropped in, and the Vermonters counted up six votes from the Badger State.

Though the Independent headquarters are in Club-Room A at the Grand Pacific, most of the Edmunds people congregated in the Vermont rooms at the Palmer, and it is there all the figuring is done. Great things are expected from the conference today, as it is supposed Edmunds' candidacy will be placed upon a solid foundation. Besides rumors like that crediting them with an intention to take up Gresham, there is an inside movement among the Empire State men, led by a New York editor, to throw the Edmunds influence for Arthur in order to counteract the rising Blaine tide. This move, one of the Massachusetts men said yesterday, would be knocked in the head today, and Edmunds would be put in a position to take his chances with Arthur and Blaine.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE RUSH TO THE CITY—SCENES IN THE LOBBIES.

At least one stuffed eagle, 100 banners, and 5,000 conventionists arrived yesterday afternoon from different parts of the country. Some of the arrivals were delegates; some were not; those who were not wore a charming air of irresponsibility which seemed to say that they wished it to be generally understood that politics was a very small part of their serious business. At the Union Depot several hundred men and women, including children, arrived, and some one or other of the party carried dolls or parrots. At the other stations there flowed in crowds of more or less picturesque and interesting groups, at least two of which signalized their arrival by ostentatiously throwing up their hats and issuing a general challenge to anybody to come forth and proceed to disfigure these habiliments. The extra policemen placed on duty yesterday throughout Chicago distinguished themselves by a large non-acquaintance with local concerns, and such a very wide acquaintance with National politics that a robust blonde, stationed at a leading hotel, said he was convinced Arthur would "be nominated for the convention if he wasn't a colored man." Then he shook his club like a small Jupiter, and the little boys around conceived a wonderful idea of the importance of politics.

At the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Tremont House, the Leland House, and a score of other well-known hostelries, the crowds that kept arriving during the day were astonishing. On they came, from cabs, omnibuses, buggies, and one delegate from Tennessee reached the hotel in a spring-van, threw down his grip-sack on the sidewalk, and asked a number of people if they knew where he arrived from. At the Grand Pacific the crowd that gathered up to midnight was as remarkable for variety in appearance as it was varied in individual quality. Officeholders in a high position—that is, officially—dined with prominent men belonging to their State; a post-office lion lay down and supped with a small stationery contractor, and, by the fates, the contractor was not inside the letter-dispatching dignitary; and a boomerang from New York—a boomerang because he will probably arrive back near the hand from which he was thrown—chinked green glasses with a gentleman in the Empire City custom-house who professed to have, as he probably had, a very intimate acquaintance with him during the last six years.

The mingling and commingling of elements that were a short time ago thoroughly unmingleable was peculiarly remarkable. Men smiled at each other who had not known each other since 1880, and had rather severely let each other know that they had no acquaintance: and men met who, loving each other before for various reasons, now loved each other the more. Journalists gathered from every corner of the United States met together and exchanged such amply ardent greetings as made those who knew them involuntarily parody the remark of the French wit who exclaimed upon a somewhat similar occasion: "Heavens, when these people agree to agree their unanimity is wonderful." Heelers from every State, political Autolycuses, eager to pick up such unconsidered trifles as might fall by the way; good men with political opinions as sound and strong as their lungs; delegates pledged and unpledged, and many of them very willing to be pledged; orators who spoke through various methods of inspiration; men with strong convictions, and don't you forget it!—all were there, mingling on the staircases and in the lobbies of our great hotels. In one local caravansarie several men insisted upon holding forth on the merits of their respective candidates. Some stood upon the stairs, some in the centre of the halls, some on the sidewalks, and it must be confessed that the majority were told by some of their impatient hearers occasionally to take a rest. It would be about 5 o'clock in the afternoon that a small section of the Salvation Army drew up on the steps of the Post-Office opposit the Grand Pacific Hotel. Three women and five men raised their voices to heaven together, when a Missouri delegate staggered up to a policeman and propounded the question: "Why hev them people got hold of the Post-Office?" "Hush!" replied the astute official; "they're praying for Arthur, and it's about the only chance he's got." Then the delegate moved away unsmiling.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

THEIR ATTITUDE CONTINUES UNCERTAIN.

The Southern delegates cut a big figure yesterday. They were nearly all on the ground, particularly the colored men. The latter got a good share of the attention in the public discussions which were held from morning till night in the hotel corridors, and it soon became evident from the animated arguments in progress that there was a wide split among the Southern delegates who are not officeholders. Besides the colored men who will be members of the convention, there were a goodly number on hand who came to attend the meeting of the National Colored League today. It has been supposed that this movement would be entirely in the interest of Logan, but in the depression that has come over the boom of the Illinois Senator this intention will not be of much account. In the general talk the colored men said the conference would not be in the interest of any candidate, but would be to demand a full recognition of the rights of their race. This meant they would try and influence delegates to go into the convention unpledged. As the Arthur men have claimed the full colored vote, they are likely to suffer the most if today's meeting of the league has any tangible results.

On the part of the Administration managers a strong attempt was made to rally their Southern forces and correct the oft-told stories of defections. Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, Pledger, of Georgia, and other leading colored men were kept busy arguing with their wavering brethren. Many of these were for the first time taken into the private parlors of Mr. Warren at the Pacific, while some of them were also taken up to the rooms of "Clint" Wheeler and others of the New York City crowd at the Leland. Parlor W at the Palmer was wide open for their reception, and Collector Spalding with his corps of Custom-House helpers made them welcome. In distributing badges some one made a mistake, and several of the colored delegates blossomed out as members of the New York business-men's delegation. When they strayed over to the Grand Pacific the solid men of Gotham were scandalized.

In the evening the Arthur men were claiming that their work had borne fruit, and the Southern States, where a majority of the delegates were colored, would be for them absolutely. There was, however, practically nothing to verify these claims. At least four of the Mississippi delegates are set down as against Arthur, while in Georgia and Alabama in the contested cases the Blaine delegates stand a good show of getting into the convention. The Tennessee delegation is still divided, while Walter Evans has found it impossible to keep Kentucky solid. Chauncey Filley and Powell Clayton continue to sit on the fence, but it has become well understood they will not be for Arthur. Whether Clayton is for Blaine or not, there will be four votes for him from Arkansas on the first ballot, with double that number on the second. In Texas, notwithstanding the efforts of Flanagan, it has been found that the Blaine men have all they claim.

On one point there seems to be a unanimous sentiment among the Southern delegates. This is, that they do not want a dark horse. Nearly all of them in conversation express the hope that it will be either Blaine or Arthur.

The fact that the Sherman House had been made the headquarters of the delegations from six Southern States attracted hundreds and hundreds of people there yesterday afternoon and evening, the lobby, stairways, and parlors being filled with anxious and perspiring politicians. The Iowa men, who have made the club-room their headquarters, took things very easy, while Texas, which had secured Parlor F just opposit, was trying to run a boom for anybody who came along. Tennessee, South Carolina, and Alabama are so far modest, not yet having selected a parlor. The Texas delegation meets at 9 o'clock this morning for organization. Who is to be named for the Committee on Credentials is not yet known, but the Arthur men are putting forward Flanagan, while the remainder of the delegation and the majority will vote against him as in favor of any one who may be named.

WHARTON BARKER.

HIS CONNECTION WITH GARFIELD AND HIS QUARREL WITH MACVEAGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—A number of Independent or Garfield Republicans of this city, including prominent members of the once famous Committee of One Hundred, are watching with a good deal of interest the actions of Wharton Barker, who left for Chicago Friday to bring about the nomination, as he said, of Senator Harrison, of Indiana. Barker is the man who claims to have been the first to mention Garfield for the Presidency months before the meeting of the Chicago Convention in 1880, which convention Mr. Barker, with Mr. MacVeagh and other Independents, attended. There is a bit of secret history growing out of Barker's connection with the Independents in 1880 which, if made public, would undoubtedly throw an important light upon his motives in pressing the name of Garfield in 1880 and Harrison in 1884, and also upon the causes which prompted Garfield to select Mr. MacVeagh as his Attorney-General. It is an open secret that Barker's zeal for Garfield was prompted by the hope that he would be made, in the event of Garfield's election, Secretary of the Treasury. To this end he persuaded his friend, Mr. MacVeagh, to go to Mentor, after Garfield's election, and present his claims. The outcome of MacVeagh's mission is strongly suggestive of Miles Standish's wooing. President Garfield listened to his representations to the effect that the Independents of Pennsylvania should have recognition, but, like the artful Priscilla, he did not share Mr. MacVeagh's views that Mr. Barker was the man for him to put in his Cabinet. Instead he let Mr. MacVeagh understand that he (MacVeagh) was the man to whom he would tender a Cabinet position. Mr. MacVeagh came home, and not long afteward received his appointment as Attorney-General. For months afterward Barker would not speak to MacVeagh. In the spring of 1882 after MacVeagh had retired from the Cabinet a meeting of Independent Republicans was held in this city in which Wharton Barker participated. Among the names on the list of Vice-Presidents was Wayne MacVeagh. After the list was read Mr. Barker arose in the meeting and declared if Mr. MacVeagh's name was not stricken off he would retire and have nothing to do with the movement. He carried his point, Mr. MacVeagh's name being eliminated. Some time afterward, through the efforts of mutual friends, Mr. MacVeagh was induced to go and see Mr. Barker and make an explanation, which seems to have been satisfactory, as the two men became friends again.

ASPIRANTS FOR A CABINET POSITION.

Now comes the strangest part of Mr. Barker's actions. After the Democratic tidal wave of 1882, when Secretary Folger was defeated by 200,000 majority for Governor of New York, Barker drew up a paper and circulated it among prominent Republicans and Independents in this city asking President Arthur to recognize Pennsylvania by giving her a Cabinet position. The movement was inaugurated at a time when Secretary Folger was rumored to be unpopular with the President, who was rumored to be anxious to get rid of him. Mr. Barker, it is said, desired to be named as Secretary Folger's successor. A reaction set in, however. Mr. Barker's enterprise was commented on by the Philadelphia *Times*, and Barker himself lost interest in President Arthur and his Administration. Col. McClure, of the *Times*, who is now in Chicago, is well posted about the inner history of the Barker movement, as well as the cause of Barker's rupture with MacVeagh. Mr. Barker has not given up the hope of being one of these days Secretary of the Treasury, and for this reason delights in having a candidate of his own whom, in the event of nomination and election, he can claim as his especial property and secure that recognition which Presidents and politicians of his own State heretofore have been so blind as to have failed to extend to him. It is but justice to the Independents of Philadelphia to say that Mr. Barker represents nobody but himself in his movement for the Indiana Senator, and that the Independent Republicans of this city declined to go into any movement that would interfere with the chances of Mr. Blaine for the nomination as the New York Independents are amply able to bear testimony to if they are not pledged to secrecy.

OHIO.

THE PERILS OF THE SITUATION—NO SHOW FOR ARTHUR BUT MUCH FOR BLAINE.

Ohio is breaking, and there seems to be a sort of uncertainty about her votes. Her delegates are wavering between Blaine and Sherman and there is much confusion. If Ohio had come to Chicago with a solid front, had she been unanimous in her choice for the Presidential candidate, she could have controlled the convention and named the nominee. Subsequent events have proved that she could pretty nearly have held the balance of power. As it is her delegates are about equally divided between Blaine and Sherman, and it is now believed that at the meeting today, which will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, it will be agreed to cast twenty-three votes for each man. Arthur has dropped out of sight. After the first two or three ballots there will be a grand break, and it is just here where the danger is to be feared and where the importance of Ohio comes into play. If the followers of Blaine and Arthur stick to their men with a "306" tendency Blaine will undoubtedly get the nomination, for Ohio will flock to him the moment she breaks, and by so doing her forty-six votes will help on his nomination mightily. This is the view taken by the prominent men of Ohio who have been figuring on the situation. They further claim that the break of Ohio for Blaine means his certain nomination, as the straggling votes will at once flock to his support. On the other hand, they claim if there is any falling off on Blaine's votes, Ohio's delegates will go here and there, and some of the weaker candidates or a dark horse will stand a better show. In such an event, it is said that John Sherman would be the strongest man were it not for the fact that Ohio has already had more than her quota of Presidents. Even Sherman's friends admit that this is an argument against him. The feeling seems general that if Arthur does not make it on the first or second ballot all hope for him is gone.

One thing is noticeable with the Ohio delegation, and that is the uncertain position of many of the delegates. Had the wishes of the voters of Ohio been consulted she would have sent a solid Blaine delegation here, but the ringster prevailed to a large extent. Ohio wanted Blaine, but some of the old-time politicians were for Sherman, and by skillful manipulation of the district conventions Sherman delegates were sent here. Several of the delegates who were instructed for Blaine are edging toward Sherman, but they dare not go back and face their constituents with the record of having violated their trust.

Therefore, with this feeling, the break that has been alluded to will surely come after the first ballot. But, as was said, if Blaine is in the lead the movement will not be hostile to him, and if Ohio holds the balance of power as regards his nomination he will undoubtedly get her full vote.

M'KINLEY'S POSITION.

Congressman McKinley, delegate-at-large, is placed in rather an embrassing position. He comes from a strong Blaine district, but is reported as having a strong leaning toward Sherman. While as a delegate-at-large he is uninstructed, there are various circumstances that will compel him to vote as his people desire. His seat in Congress has just been given to a contestant, and he is before his people for renomination. Mr. McKinley arrived yesterday. "The situation in Ohio," said he, "appears to me to be about like this: Sherman will receive twenty-five votes and Blaine twenty-one; then the break will come."

"How long do you think the men will stick to their candidates?" was asked.

"Until the second or third ballot. But Blaine will be nominated."

Mr. W. S. Capellar, of Connecticut, although a Sherman man, has great faith in Blaine's nomination. He believes if Arthur does not get it on the first ballot and Blaine's men stick to him, that the latter will be the nominee. He says the Ohio men are for Blaine if Sherman cannot get it, and if Ohio would cast her solid vote for Blaine he would be nominated on the first ballot. The talk of Saturday of uniting Ohio and Illinois after the first few ballots has been resumed, and it would not be unlikely if some such arrangement were made. This is to take place if it looks as though Arthur would be nominated. The manner in which the Blaine and Sherman men affiliate goes to show that there is some kind of an understanding between them.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS.

There was a large crowd of Ohio delegates and politicians who came in on the trains yesterday. Over thirty of the delegates are here, and the remainder will be here today. The rotund figure of Charlie Moore, of Columbus, loomed up like a load of hay in distress. He is a politician whose fortunes have generally been cast with those of Gov. Foster. It was Foster who made him Commissioner of Insurance of Ohio, and Foster's preferences were generally considered to be his. The Colonel is in Chicago working hard for the nomination of Blaine.

On the same train came Gen. John Beatty, also of Columbus. Gen. Beatty is a banker who has always figured prominently in Ohio politics, and is one of the few Ohio men who is not seeking office. He was noted for his hostility toward Foster and did all he could to secure Sherman's election for United States Senator. He is here now in the interest of Sherman.

Ex-Auditor-of-State Oglevee is here in Sherman's behalf. He places the State as being equally divided between Sherman and Blaine. The other arrivals from Ohio were: Ex-State-Treasurer Turney, Delegates E. L. Lampsen, E. S. Johnson, M. J. W. Holter, A. M. Pratt, John F. Locke, A. R. Byrkett, S. Craighead, M. A. Hanna, W. L. Sewell, Oscar F. Martin, C. D. Firestone, William Shriver, and ex-State-Senator Chapman.

Mr. Hanna is one of the wealthiest men in Cleveland, owning large interests in the street railway companies and the Cleveland *Herald*. He is non-committal as to his choice, but is believed to be for Sherman. He was elected as a delegate-at-large with the understanding that he could cast his vote for whom he chose.

All day yesterday strong efforts were being made by the Arthur men to capture some of the Ohio delegates, but it is believed the attempt was unsuccessful. Arthur fears Ohio, for it is believed that she will be the first doubtful State to go to Blaine, which will create a stampede among the scattering votes and virtually end the contest.

There is a great deal of talk of making Congressman McKinley Temporary Chairman of the convention. This, of course, means Permanent Chairman, as the temporary organization will be made permanent. The Congressman says he does not want the position, but his friends are urging his nomination. Cooper, the Ohio member of the National Committee, is working for him. The Sherman men are, however, opposed to his taking the place, as they think it will injure the chances of their candidate from a geographical standpoint. On the other hand, the Blaine supporters in Ohio are anxious for it.

It is about settled that Judge Foraker will be made Chairman of the Ohio delegation. The Ohio headquarters have been removed to more commodious rooms on the second floor of the Grand Pacific.

GROWTH OF THE BLAINE FEELING.

There was a stronger feeling manifested for

Blaine last night in the Ohio delegation than has been shown at any time since the arrival of the first batch of delegates. Notwithstanding the general belief that Sherman will have twenty-five votes to Blaine's twenty-one, the feeling prevails that if it is shown that Blaine can be nominated by Ohio votes the majority of the delegation will cast theirs for him after the first ballot. It is conceded that Blaine has many supporters among the delegation who will turn to him after casting a complimentary vote for Sherman. Murat Halsted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, who has been accredited with being a Sherman man, holds to this belief. He stated last night to a TRIBUNE representative that Blaine had at least forty votes in the Ohio delegation. They would not come out at the first ballot, but they were there.

There was a senseless rumor started last night that Mr. Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland *Leader*, a delegate from the Twenty-first District, had been called home. There was no foundation whatever to it. It has been a mooted question which way Mr. Cowles would vote, some claiming that he was a Sherman and others a Blaine man, while some even intimated that he was for Arthur. A TRIBUNE representative interviewed him last evening as to his views on the situation and his own position.

"I believe," said Mr. Cowles, "that Blaine is in the lead. The question has been raised as to whether he would meet the approval of the German's in Ohio in regard to his so-called prohibition tendencies. I have no doubt, however, as to his being able to carry Ohio."

"How do you consider the Ohio delegation is divided?"

"Sherman has a majority, but Blaine has a good following. How the delegation will stand after the first ballot is difficult to ascertain."

"There has been some question, Mr. Cowles, as to your own position."

"I know there has. When I was before the Cleveland convention I stated that I was a Blaine man, but I was in doubt as to whether Blaine could carry New York or not. I said we must have a man who could carry New York, and much as I favored Blaine I thought more of the success of the Republican party. Since I have seen the New York delegates I am convinced that he can carry that State."

"Can you be put down as a Blaine man, then?"

"Yes, I am a Blaine man. I will vote for him on the first ballot, and continue voting for him as long as there is a chance for his nomination."

The intimation was passed around the States last night that Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, could have the Chairmanship of the convention if Ohio desired it. Mr. McKinley is undecided whether to accept it, or not. The Sherman men do not desire him to take it as they fear it will embarrass their candidate, but his own friends will urge it upon him.

THE LINCOLN CLUB.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The Lincoln Club, 150 strong, leave for Chicago on a special train over the "Big Four" Road at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. They will carry the same banner which they proudly held aloft when the rush occurred for Garfield in the convention four years ago. A new banner will also be carried. Handsome hats of a new style just received from New York will be worn and light canes will be carried. The club will be quartered at the Clifton House, where they have engaged thirty front rooms. The club does not go in the interest of any particular candidate. They are discreet men of prominence in politics and business.

NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE REST OF THE CITY DELEGATES.

The quota of New York City delegates at the Leland was filled by the arrival of J. J. O'Brien and John H. Brady, of the Sixth District, George Hilliard of the Ninth, John Collins of the Tenth, and others. They were to be distinguished by blue ribbons from the rest of the newcomers, and were generally a free-and-easy and good-looking lot of men. All but one of them are known to be for Arthur without a mentionable second choice. The odd sheep is Anson G. McCook, who is said by the other delegates to be a Blaine man. As soon as the hotel viands, including the products of the bar, had somewhat reinvigorated them, they invariably moved towards the Pacific and the Arthur headquarters to strengthen the faith that was in them. Several who were asked about Arthur's probable vote in New York City in case he were nominated varied widely in their replies, some holding he would get a majority on the basis of a poll of 235,000. Mr. Brady, an old politician, placed Arthur's vote at 100,000—18,000 more than Field received. The party, he said, would support the nominee, whoever he might be, heartily and to the best ability of its leaders. They wanted Arthur nominated because his Presidential career was satisfactory to the business-men of New York. They were not particularly against Blaine or any one else, except so far as they wanted Arthur. Mr. Collins said he had noticed the contest was quite different from that of four years ago. It was then anti-somebody; now it was for somebody, with very little bitter feeling toward opponents. If Blaine should be the nominee, he said, the Arthur men of New York City would fall into line and do their best for him. Speaking of the same event, Mr. Hilliard said Blaine or any other candidate of the convention would receive the united support of the Republicans. Several others agreed in this. Regarding the differences in the ranks following Folger's nomination for Gouernor two years ago they thought they had all been settled before this, leaving the party with a solid front.

The committee of business-men were togged out in conspicuous red badges, and generally seemed to think themselves bigger men than their delegates. Save the badges the much-heralded committee wore the appearance of a commercial drummers' convention debating about the best hotel at Oshkosh. A patient reporter asked one after another for the reasons why Arthur should be nominated. The answers ran somewhat in this wise: "Because he is strong in New York City." "Our business men want him." "He is the choice of our business men," with occasional variations. In not a single instance was there given a reason for his nomination which extended beyond the limits of the metropolis.

HOW THE DELEGATION WILL STAND.

One or two more New York delegates reached the Grand Pacific yesterday, and it is now almost certain how the delegation will divide up and vote in the convention. Edmund L. Pitts, of the Thirty-first District, when asked by Gen. Sharpe how he would vote, replied, "For Blaine on the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and every ballot until he is nominated. My district is for him, and I will carry out their wishes." Two Brooklyn delegates arrived, W. H. Beard and Martin N. Day, Fourth District, both outspoken for Arthur. Bennett, of the Fifth Brooklyn District, also arrived, and is said to be solid for "Chester." Hamilton Fish Jr. cannot be exactly located, but he intimated to a TRIBUNE reporter that it was very probable that he would vote for Edmunds, and the Independents claim him as one of their votes. The Edmunds men claim fourteen votes, and as their claim is conceded by both the Blaine and Arthur men it is apt to be correct. The following delegates are classed as Edmunds men: The four delegates-at-large and George William Curtis, John M. Crane, E. H. Hobbs, Andrew D. Baird, George L. Peas, Hamilton Fish, Thomas Cornell, Titus Sheard, and J. W. Wadsworth. Of the fifty-eight remaining delegates the Arthur managers claim Silas Dutcher, W. H. Beard, M. N. Day, C. D. Rhinehart, and George C. Bennett, of Brooklyn; all the city delegates except Gen. McCook, fifteen in all; D. J. Blauvelt, B. Platt Carpenter, M. L. Townsend, H. C. Burleigh, John Hammond, George Chahoon, Leonard Burritt, H. H. Warner, James D. Warren, J. Jewett, Lee R. Sanborn, and George H. Urbon Jr. Besides these thirty-two, they expect the Draper delegates from Albany. Campbell and Griggs, will be seated, which would raise their vote to thirty-four, and they claim Fish, but there seems to be no foundation for it.

Mr. John M. Crane, who was elected with George William Curtis in the Long Island district as an Edmunds man, is not expected to come, and the Arthur men think his alternate, King, will go with them, but Mr. Curtis says that Mr. King has assured him that he will vote for Edmunds. If the Arthur men's claim was correct Blaine could only have twenty-four votes, but their claim is absurd on its face, for Fish will go with the Edmunds men and Lamb and Houck will certainly get the seats from the Albany district, nor have the Arthur folks by any means a sure thing on Blauvelt, of the Fifteenth District. So, taking the Albany votes, with Fish and Blauvelt, from Arthur, it leaves him thirty votes, which probably will prove correct, for the Blaine men have always claimed twenty-eight and possibly twenty-nine, the twenty-ninth vote to come possibly from the Edmunds forces, who would thereby be reduced to thirteen.

The New York Blaine delegates met yesterday afternoon and drew up a statement giving the grounds of their belief that Blaine could carry the State better than any other man. One of the strong points in the address is the figures showing that Blaine is the choice of the Republican districts, and that Mr. Arthur is strong chiefly in the Democratic machine-ridden localities. Twenty-seven New York delegates signed the document, and the framers were confidently predicting last night that it would receive several additional signatures today, after which it will be printed and generally circulated.

INDIANA.

AN UNCERTAIN QUANTITY.

A large number of the Indiana delegates were congregated about their headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, but as yet they have held no formal meeting. They come uninstructed, and their vote seems likely to go for several candidates. They were not disposed to talk about the situation until they had had an understanding among themselves. A prominent citizen from Indiana states that they are divided between Arthur, Blaine, Sherman, and Harrison. The strongest followings are for Blaine and Arthur. It was thought likely that after a conference among themselves they might agree upon one or the other. If there was to be a spit the division would be, it was thought, for Blaine and Arthur. The delegates will organize this forenoon, and Col. R. W. Thompson will probably be called to the chair. Some say that the Blaine and Arthur vote is about equally divided.

BEN HARRISON.

THE INDIANA SENATOR IS A CANDIDATE.

The worst case of Presidential fever developed since the delegates began to get together has been that of Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana. Yesterday he began to buzz the delegates, and became so elated with the prospect that he telegraphed his alternate to be on the ground ready to take his place when the convention meets. Harrison's friends claimed to have information that delegates in New York and Pennsylvania to the number of twenty were yearning to vote for him, while the bulk of the Blaine forces would go for him on the break. Therefore it was deemed wise to have the Senator presented to the convention at the start instead of taking his chances as a dark horse. In his canvass of the Indiana delegation Harrison did not find it united for him, but he claimed to count up twenty of the thirty delegates, which was the estimate made by John C. New a week ago. One enthusiastic supporter said last night that all but two of the delegation would be for him, but he was a little off. Harrison's attempt to divide the State at the outset raised a vigorous kick, and the delegates who are opposed to him refused to be roped in with the favorit son idea. Some of the Arthur men on the delegation are such purely out of friendship for Gresham, and if there is to be any break they do not propose the latter shall be left out. The Blaine men object to throwing their strength away. The New York and Pennsylvania delegates had not heard of the Harrison movement yesterday afternoon, and some of them will doubtless be surprised to learn they are counted on to aid it. Who will place the Indiana Senator in nomination is not yet known, nor is it settled whether Harrison will leave the city after his alternate gets here.

This move is peculiarly irritating to some of the Indiana men as they had practically decided that they would not put any man from that State in nomination at the outset, but wait and take their chances, having bad assurances from other quarters that if they held off till it becomes plain that neither of the two men who are leading in the race could win, then they might bring out a man from their State, and he would have heavy outside support. The breaking up of this arrangement has the result, they think, of weakening the influence which the delegation might have exerted, and will make it all the more difficult for Harrison to get what is most essential to him—the undivided support of his own State.

He is said to have captured two of the Gresham men, and two only. One of these is an old man who voted for Harrison's grandfather, and thinks that it would be a great thing to do the same thing for the grandson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BAY STATE DELEGATES DO NO WORK SUNDAY.

The Puritan Sabbath was observed in its pristine purity by the major portion of the Bay State delegation. The warning sign of "Private Parlor" kept out intruders from the headquarters at the Leland, which were occupied much of the time by the wives of the delegates as a sort of reception-room. Of the delegates Senator Hoar took advantage of the delightful weather to drive down Michigan avenue—a breach of the day of rest which the Puritan Fathers would have greatly frowned upon. Gov. Long and Mr. Crapo passed most of the day around the hotel rotunda in the company of many old friends who had called in to talk over other days. The only political work done was to discuss Blaine's candidacy among those delegates who lean toward him as the second choice. The Arthur men went over the subject quite frequently, but with what result the convention only will disclose, as they uniformly refused to talk. The statement of Gov. Long and Mr. Crapo Saturday night that the delegation, as between Arthur and Blaine, would divide three-fifths to the former and two-fifths to the latter, is still considered as near correct as can be learned in advance. Edmunds talk was at a discount, the magnitude of the Blaine boom in the West causing the Man from Maine to be the general topic of conversation. Arthur was principally talked of as being his chief opponent, and dark horses remained very dark—too dark, in fact, to be visible.

E. C. Bates was called home on account of death in his family. His alternate, Calvin D. Page, is here and will serve. The change will not alter the complexion of the delegation.

John S. Baldwin, editor of the Worcester *Spy*, and on intimate terms with leading Bay State politicians, is at the Leland. In conversing with a TRIBUNE reporter he said he was surprised at the strength and ardor of the Blaine people here. "Our delegation," he said, "thinks the nomination of Arthur very dangerous. He has not the support of the majority of a single Republican State. He is sure to lose the Pacific States, and his success in New York is problematical. His record under the old régime is against him, and will be against him a great deal more than most people suppose. Blaine they are opposed to on account of policy, thinking that some other man than either he or Arthur would carry New York more certainly. Between the two they regard Blaine the strongest, even in New York. In regard to the division of the Massachusetts delegation, if the contingency arises that one or the other must be nominated, Senator Hoar, Congressman Rice, Mr. Bates, Mr. Haines, and Mr. Gove are pretty certain to go to Blaine. How many more I do not know, as some of them have been chary about speaking of a second choice. Mr. Gove is a Blaine man at heart and may go to him on the first ballot regardless of the remainder of the delegation."

E. C. Gibbs, a prominent Worcester County politician and an alternate from the Tenth District, came into the Leland from the Pacific full of Blaine enthusiasm. "I don't share," said he, "George William Curtis' idea that a small man is better than a big man. The nomination of Blaine would set the prairies on fire from the Far West to the Harlem River. He can carry the early elections in Ohio, West Virginia, and Maine, and by November would be at a flood-tide which nothing could stop. If Arthur is nominated the Pacific States are gone and New York doubtful. The Edmunds boom in Massachusetts is such a transparent sham I do not see why they hold on to it. A good many of our staid Massachusetts people have looked on Blaine as a sort of Butler, but Senator Hoar, Congressman Rice, and other delegates know the exact worth of this feeling and are willing to support him. The fences around the Blaine headquarters are being torn down by the rush of Southern delegates trying to get in first."

Congressman Rice, in reply to a question about the Massachusetts delegation on the first ballot, said there might be one or two for Arthur, one for Blaine, and the rest for Edmunds. As to the second choice of the last, he said with a genial laugh, they did not have any just now. On the supposition that the field would be narrowed down to Blaine and Arthur Mr. Rice declined even to guess how they would divide.

The Arthur delegate is Mr. Bourne and the Blaine man is Mr. Gove. They both are inclined to leave Edmunds on the first ballot, but at the meeting this morning an attempt will be made to hold them for Edmunds. How they will go will depend largely on the developments today.

KANSAS.

MORE GAINS FOR BLAINE.

State Senator W. P. Hackney, of Cowley County, said: "I have been put down for Arthur, but I can't see where such a mistake has crept in. I want it understood that I am for Blaine, and that I am going to stand by the 'old man' to the end. If a change comes you just bet your life I am not going to Arthur. A great deal has been said about the attempt to sell out Blaine in Kansas. The fact is, not one of the delegation can afford to vote for Arthur unless they go into political exile."

Conversation with several other Kansas delegates, the best-informed and leading representatives of the members, showed that the feeling in favor of Blaine was so strong that some were even emphatic enough to declare that Arthur could not carry the State. The fact was plainly evident that the State is not for Arthur on the first or any other ballot, though the officeholders on the delegation may quietly try to turn the tide in his favor.

Mr. J. H. Ricksecker, of Rice County, said nine-tenths of the people of Kansas are for Blaine, and nearly all the delegates are at heart strongly favorable to him. There was some Logan sentiment in the community, but no man could have been elected in Kansas as a delegate who was not a Blaine man.

"Why do you people like Blaine?" he was asked.

"Their sentiments were not affected by any local interest. The favoritism for him grows out of a general feeling of confidence in his ability and integrity. Every delegate from Kansas was elected on the Blaine issue."

"Have you any second choice?"

"None really as a mass, though there has been some talk in a certain element of Logan and Lincoln, who seem to be the favorite for the second place."

Mr. Allen B. Lemmon, publisher and editor of the *Republican*, of Newton, Kas., said the Blaine sentiment in his section and all over the State was quite unanimous. He believed the delegates were all for him, though there were a few men in official positions who were a little timid about manifesting it. These he thought would be encouraged by telegrams from home today, mass-meetings having been held in their several districts to pass resolutions asking them to support Blaine. One of these meetings will be held in the State Capital. "In our State," said Mr. Lemmon, "we did not instruct any delegates, but passed simple resolutions for Blaine. In the adoption of these resolutions the sentiments of the people were clearly expressed. In the Seventh Congressional District, for instance, a resolution was offered expressing a sentiment in favor of Blaine. An effort was made to include Logan and place him on equal footing, but the amendment failed utterly."

SENATOR PLUMB.

Senator P. B. Plumb, delegate-at-large, and George R. Peck, a district delegate, registered at the Palmer yesterday morning, leading the other Kansas delegates by a few hours. Kansas passed resolutions favoring Blaine, and the delegation came up here as a Blaine delegation, but the rumor got out that Senator Plumb had deserted in favor of the Arthur camp and was trying to get a following from his State. A TRIBUNE reporter asked him what truth there was in the rumor. "It's Sunday," the Senator responded, "and I am too Puritanical to talk business on Sunday, although I like to read a good Monday-morning paper."

"Are you going to support Arthur?"

"I don't want to tell what I am going to do. See me after 12 o'clock tonight and then I may talk."

A member of the convention which selected Senator Plumb said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "We sent Plumb here with the understanding that he would support Blaine. It is said, though, that Plumb, to secure the appointment of Brewer as the Circuit Judge, promised to give Arthur his support. There may or may not be something in this story."

The Kansas headquarters were deserted by the delegates last night, and the visitors who called there were told that a caucus was in progress in Senator Plumb's room. It proved, however, according to Delegate J. W. Ady, that only a short meeting was held and that nothing of importance was done outside of the election of Plumb as Chairman. "You may say," said Mr. Ady, "that the delegation is solid for Blaine, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

VIRGINIA.

SENATOR MAHONE HERE—TWO AT LEAST OF HIS DELEGATES HAVE GIVEN HIM THE SLIP.

The Mahone delegation reached the city yesterday morning via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and took quarters at the Palmer. Of these six are colored men—William H. Pleasants and H. A. Dodson, delegates-at-large, and Jordon Thompson, J. Anderson Taylor, A. W. Harris, and Robert L. Mitchells, district delegates. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE sounded several of the delegation as to their preferences and found that their main idea is to carry out the wishes of Senator Mahone, or, to put it in the words of Lieut.-Gov. Lewis, the delegates are mere machines, and Mahone might as well have come on alone and cast the vote of the State. S. M. Yost, James D. Brady, Duff Greene, Harry Libby, W. E. Gaines, and T. G. Popham were all seen, and expressed but one sentiment, "We are with Billy Mahone and don't you forget it." They will stick to Arthur as long as the Senator says so, and will follow where he leads. All admit that two delegates have practically cut loose from them—L. R. Stewart, of the First District, and W. E. Sims, of the Fifth. Sims would not even come on with them. He has declared for Gen. Logan, while Stewart is supposed to be for Blaine. After Arthur the second choice of the delegation seemed to be Logan. While all these men would admit but two defections it is said on good authority that there are one or two others ready to jump when the time comes and vote their real preferences instead of the preferences of Senator Mahone.

Senator Mahone was seen, but declined to talk, merely raising his hands in holy horror at the idea of any of his delegation leaving him in the lurch. Said he: "They were instructed by the State Convention, and if they are men of 'honor' they will be faithful to the implied pledges which they gave when they accepted the trust imposed by the people." He would not express any opinions in regard to the contest with the Dezendorf delegation.

THE ANTI-MAHONE MEN.

Sixteen anti-Mahone delegates took possession of Parlor 21 at the Palmer yesterday noon. They were led by Gen. W. C. Wickham, Dezendorf's lieutenant, and announced themselves for Blaine. "We made no fight before the National Committee," said Gen. Wickham, "because we supposed the members had fixed things up beforehand to defeat us. But the action of that committee is not final, and we expect to show the convention that we are Republican delegates, and not Democrats or Readjusters. The convention which selected the Mahone men did not use the name 'Republican' in their call or on their tickets. They called themselves Coalition-Readjusters. Eleven of the twelve men they have chosen as Electors never voted a Republican ticket. The twelfth man is a Federal officeholder, and has no business on the Electoral ticket. We will lay these facts and a lot more before the convention next Tuesday, and it will be strange if we can't get our seats. Mr. Dezendorf and the rest of the delegates are to arrive tonight, and then we will hold a conference."

The "Straightouts" say that if they are successful in the contest Virginia may be made a Republican State, but that the Mahone men, even with the machine at their back, cannot do it.

Dezendorf did not reach the city with the other absent Straightouts in time to hold a consultation with the sixteen who had previously arrived. He was expected on the midnight train.

ARKANSAS.

THE DELEGATES WHO WILL NOT VOTE FOR ARTHUR.

Arkansas was attracting no little attention yesterday. The story of Senator Powell Clayton's reputed jump to the Blaine side was one of the chief topics of conversation about the Palmer House, where the Arkansas delegation is quartered. There was also a rumor that Clayton, Chauncey I. Filley, and ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, had formed a coalition in favor of Blaine. Senator Clayton hugged his room rather closely, and paid two or three visits to Parlor V, where Filley is to be found. When a TRIBUNE reporter knocked on the door of No. 103 it was opened by the Arkansas Senator, who hastened to say that he would not be interviewed.

"Do you deny the story that you are trying to win the Arkansas delegation for Blaine?" was asked of him.

"I neither deny nor affirm it. Two of the delegates have not yet arrived, and until they do and we have had a conference I must decline to talk about the matter."

Kidder Kidd, of the Fifth District, was asked what he knew about the Arkansas break.

"I know," he replied, "that it is true. Clayton wants a Cabinet portfolio—the Postmaster-Generalship—for the South, and, I think, for Clayton. But he can't get my vote for Blaine in the convention."

"How many will he get in your delegation?"

"He will get H. M. Cooper, Internal Revenue Collector at Little Rock, and Logan H. Roots, the banker. He may get M. W. Benjamin, too. I understand, also, that Edmunds is to get two of our votes, Jacob Treiber's and S. H. Holland's."

Chauncey I. Filley was asked to tell something about the Arkansas flurry.

"What do I know about Arkansas?" he replied.

"Did you see Senator Clayton today?"

"Of course I saw him, but he did not tell me how he was going to vote. I understand that Henderson is huffy because he cannot second Arthur's nomination and is willing to go for Blaine."

"Are you willing to go for Blaine also?"

"I am willing to go for the man who can carry Ohio and the Pacific Slope. With those votes we can let the Democrats have New York. Everything appears to be unsettled as yet. No one knows anything yet about the Temporary or Permanent Chairmanship, but by tomorrow night that question ought to be settled, and also the question as to how many votes each candidate will receive on the first ballot."

The conference of the Arkansas delegation did not take place in the evening, as anticipated, two delegates, L. L. Gregg and Jacob Yoes, having not yet reached the city. They will arrive this morning and at 10 o'clock the meeting will be held. Senator Clayton was as hard to find or talk with in the evening as he had been during the afternoon. Speaking of the threatened lead for Blaine by Clayton George H. Thompson, of the Third District, said: "If the delegation sees fit to follow Clayton or any other one man it will not be because it is obliged to, but because it is inclined that way. When the delegation started I know there was at least one Blaine man and one Edmunds man in the lot."

Late in the evening Filley and Clayton might be seen arm-in-arm strolling through the rotunda, and later still Mr. Filley was talking with some of the Arkansas delegates, among them Kidder Kidd.

KENTUCKY.

FOUR SURE FOR BLAINE, WITH A CHANCE OF MORE.

Sixteen additional Kentucky delegates reached the Palmer House yesterday morning, leaving only eight to be heard from. Kentucky is quartered in Room 20, where the leading delegates, with the exception of W. O. Bradley and Commissioner Walter Evans, were to be found during the afternoon, although no meeting was held. The Hon. William C. Goodloe, of the Lexington district, said that while Arthur had the strongest pull with the Kentucky men there were more Blaine supporters in the delegation than was generally supposed. Four were surely for Blaine, and four or five who were non-committal might be won over to the Plumed Knight. "I am for Blaine," said Mr. Goodloe, "because he can carry the Northern States and because Kentucky should recognize the fact that, with its large Democratic majority, it should defer to the wishes of the Northern Republicans."

Some of the Arthur men claimed that they had all but four of the votes in the delegation, but one member from Kentucky said that with three or four exceptions the Arthur men were lukewarm, and might join the Blaine forces after the first ballot.

Robert Boyd, of the Eighth District, is a Logan man. "I think," he said, "that Logan will get some of the Kentucky votes, and I am going to stand by him as long as there is any chance for him."

During the afternoon Evans and Bradley and a small coterie of Arthur men held a secret conference in Parlor Y, keeping the door locked and having a colored man on the outside as an extra precaution against visitors. It was rumored that a break in the Kentucky ranks in favor of Blaine had led to the conference of the leading Arthur men with a view to bringing some of the Kentuckians back into line if possible.

The Kentucky delegation will hold a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock.

Here, as in Tennessee, the carefully planned strategy of the internal-revenue forces is coming to grief. W. L. Hazelip, Robert Boyd, H. G. Trimble, delegates, and A. E. Willson and M. Minton, two of the contesting delegates, arrived Sunday morning. Boyd, who has been counted in the Arthur slates, declared for Logan, and Judge Trimble, a one-armed Union soldier, also counted for Arthur, declared for Blaine. Of the twenty-six Kentucky delegates eight are now declared anti-Arthur, and it is evident that several others will not need much more evidence of the wishes of the Republican States to give their earnest support to Blaine. Mr. Willson, one of the contestants from Louisville, is a zealous Blaine man, and his colleague, Capt. Minton, is a Logan man.

TENNESSEE.

HOUCK'S SOPHISMS.

Judge L. C. Houck, delegate-at-large, says that he voices the sentiment of the larger part of the delegation when he speaks for Arthur. He says: "We want a man against whom the bloody shirt cannot be waved. You must remember that there are two sides to that business down there. The Southern people wave the rag worse than we do. They have never forgot the War nor the feelings then engendered, so that what we want is a man who can gather in the younger men, and there are thousands of them who want to become Republicans, and who will become Republicans when they know that decent men will guide the party."

The Tennessee delegates met last night at the Sherman House and elected L. C. Houck Chairman. They selected Parlor I as their headquarters and agreed to meet this morning at 11 o'clock to choose the member of the Committee on Credentials and other officers.

Capt. William M. Ekin, one of the delegates from Tennessee, arrived Sunday morning and registered at the Clifton House. He was elected as a Blaine man, and as soon as he had paid his respects to the members of the Tennessee delegation, who had arrived before him, reported at the Blaine headquarters, where he is one of the most trusted and effective workers. Before he arrived the Tennessee Arthur managers had been trying to bolster up some doubting delegates by the statement that Capt. Ekin, who had been elected as a Blaine man, would vote for Arthur, but any comfort that story may have given is cold comfort now, and just now there is no force going to pieces faster than the Arthur band of Tennessee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"BLAINE FIRST AND LAST."

There were quite a number of arrivals yesterday from Pennsylvania, but it is becoming a monotonous task to ask the delegates their preferences, as "Blaine, first and last," is the universal answer. Among those seen yesterday were S. R. Deppen and F. S. Livingood, of the Eighth District, and L. S. Hartman, of the Ninth, or Lancaster District. All declared themselves for Blaine, and said they would not dare vote any other way if they intended to return to Pennsylvania. Much doubt has existed about how E. L. Reinhold, of the Lancaster district, would vote. This was dissipated by Mr. Hartman, who said his colleague was as loyal for Blaine and would stick to him as long as any other delegate in the State. Another blow to the Arthur men was the attitude of Sollenberger and Passmore, of the Thirteenth District. These men have never been claimed by the Blaine men and have always been included in the fourteen votes conceded to Arthur. While they did not declare their intentions, Passmore is undoubtedly inclined to go with the biggest crowd, and Col. Bayne feels confident he will vote with the forty-six Blaine men and make it forty-seven. Sollenberger is also non-committal, but he will doubtless go with his colleague.

NEW JERSEY.

THIRTEEN CERTAIN FOR BLAINE.

The majority of the New Jersey delegation reached the city last evening in Senator Sewell's private car. Their headquarters will be in Parlor 24. The Hon. William Walter Phelps immediately took his coat off and went to work for Blaine. In regard to the status of the delegation Mr. Phelps said that he classed them as being thirteen certain for Blaine and five probably for Edmunds, one of whom might vote for President Arthur. Mr. Phelps does not think there is any question of Blaine's nomination.

Senator Sewell did not think so large a proportion of the delegation was for Blaine. He divided them up as follows: Nine for Blaine and the other nine divided between Edmunds, Arthur, and Lincoln. He said there was quite a sentiment among the Germans of the State for Lincoln, and that two or three delegates would give expression to it by their votes. He was silent as to his personal preferences.

MINNESOTA.

EIGHT FOR BLAINE.

On the doorway of the Minnesota headquarters yesterday was suspended the following inscription: "Minnesota divided, but good for 40,000 majority." A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the headquarters and made a canvass of the delegation. Of the delegates-at-large Cushman K. Davis and Col. Graves will surely support Blaine, and Mr. O. B. Gould will probably vote the same way. Senator Sabin is for Arthur, but may vote for Edmunds on the first ballot.

Of the district delegates Messrs. Rogers, Canfield, Langdon, and Newall are all for Edmunds; the rest of the delegates are for Blaine. It is believed that Blaine will receive eight out of the fourteen votes on the first ballot.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BLAINE THE UNANIMOUS SECOND CHOICE.

Congressman Robert Smalls, delegate-at-large from South Carolina, came in yesterday morning. He is a short, thick-set colored man with grayish side-whiskers, and wears glasses. A lot of Southern delegates got about him at the Sherman House and his words were listened to as if coming from a prophet. Talking of preferences, he said: "I am for Arthur all the time, and all we Southern people ask is that we should be given a chance. I got in from Washington this morning, and the feeling there is all Arthur, though I don't want to be reported as saying that my stay in Washington has in any way influenced my opinion. The South Carolina delegation is for Arthur at all times, except when it becomes necessary to vote for some one else. Who is my second choice? Personally Logan, and I believe the feeling is for Logan and Blaine in the delegation as second and third choice respectively. Blaine, however, will get the majority of the delegation when it comes to the pull. The colored people in our State make Logan their second choice, but all of them are at heart Blaine men. The name awakens an enthusiasm that I can't account for."

R. W. Boone, from the Third District, is one of the few delegates from South Carolina who will vote for Arthur and at the same time give his second choice. That choice is Blaine, and he says that after the third ballot the majority of the Southern delegates will vote for Blaine.

C. N. Wilder, colored, and Wilson Cook, both of the Fourth District, say that they are Arthur men, and that their second choice is Logan. If Logan has no show then they are for Blaine.

CALIFORNIA.

THE ILLINOISANS PAY A CALL AND DO NOT GET THE BEST OF IT.

A committee of five of the Illinois delegation, led by Gen. Green B. Raum and Col. Clark Carr, called upon the California delegates at their headquarters at the Palmer House yesterday. It was a sort of an official skirmish, and they brought along a gun to be fired into the camp of the enemy, but the gun seems to have been effectually spiked. Col. Carr acted as the spokesman, probably because he is related to a prominent member of the California delegation. Having announced that it was an official call he proceeded to make a brilliant speech for John A. Logan. He said that they—that is, the members of the Illinois delegation—had watched the mule-teams and ox-wagons of the California emigrants as they crossed the borders in the pioneer days and had followed them beyond the Missouri to wave their handkerchiefs to them and wish them godspeed, that they still maintained for them the same feeling of endearing affection, and that they were with them in their local issue. He thought that the Californians had wandered slightly astray in their choice of a standard-bearer. The Illinois delegation, while sympathizing with the Californians in all other issues was yet divided from them on the question of a Presidential choice. The speaker and his following (the other members of the committee and the delegation) were for John A. Logan But they had not lost heart as to the California delegation, for the speaker believed that when the time should arrive they would clasp hands with the Illinoisans and also vote for John A. Logan.

Having fired the only gun charged, Col. Carr mustered his little band for a hasty retreat, seeing how widely it had missed its mark, but Col. Morrow the Chairman of the California delegation, sprang to his feet and objected, saying that he must not fire his guns and run away. He said he admired the fidelity of the Illinois delegation and he also liked their bravery. He was glad to meet them and shake hands with them. The Californians were ever ready to meet the foe, and prepared at all times to hold their ground. "In the language of Senator McClure in his speech at Cedar Rapids," said he, "we have come to stay. We have brought our wives, our sisters, our babies, and our sweethearts, and we have brought our victuals, and we are going to camp here in this great City of Chicago until James G. Blaine is nominated." He said that while they had great respect in California for John A. Logan, they had but one choice, and he believed that at the proper time the great State of Illinois would also be united for the statesman and hero, James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

The above incident became the talk of the hotel for the afternoon, and it was generally conceded that the Illinois gun had been spiked.

In the morning the Pacific coast delegation escorted the Maine delegates from the Lake-Shore depot to the Grand Pacific Hotel. On the arrival of the train they ranged themselves in front of the cars and gave three cheers for Blaine, which were returned by the delegates from Maine. The Pacific Slope delegates then ranged themselves in line and led the way to the hotel. The absence of music was due to the deference paid the Sabbath by the people from the land of the setting sun. However, they were not without their banner, which was borne at the head of the column. This banner is the same presented to them at Marshalltown, and bears the striking motto, "From California to Maine, through Iowa, for Blaine."

TEXAS.

PREFERENCES OF HER DELEGATES.

Mr. Farris, delegate from the First District, talks Blaine all the way through and insists that he will be nominated. He shows his faith by wagering that on the first ballot the vote will be about as follows:

BLAINE.

R. Zaap,
N. W. Cuney,
R. Farris,
J. Evans,
H. Davis,
O. P. Lyon,
S. R. Cleaves,
A. C. Akers,
J. S. Witmer,
M. R. Ferguson,
H. Green,
A. J. Rosenthal,
H. Blunt,
L. Hunsickle,
R. Campbell—15.

ARTHUR.

C. C. Binkley,
R. Allen,
A. Burket,
W. Flanagan,
A. J. Malloy,
H. Carter,
L. W. Renfrow,
J. C. Degress,
J. M. C. McConnell,
N. Patton—10.

LOGAN.

Berge—1.

He does not think that there is any real Arthur feeling in the Texas delegation, though a lot of people, especially the colored men, announce their preference for Arthur and say that their second choice is Blaine.

All the delegates from Texas reached the city yesterday, and a summing up of votes by an Arthur man makes the tally about this way: Arthur, 13; Blaine, 11; Logan and Edmunds, 1 each. There are several men, however, classed for Arthur who avow their intention of voting for Blaine or Logan. Logan men—and Logan seems to be their second choice—say that if their favorit has no show they will cast their ballots for Blaine. There is only one man in the delegation who avows his intention of voting for Edmunds, and that is O. T. Lyons, from the Fifth District, while the solitary Loganite is J. S. Witmer, of the Sixth District. There are so many contradictory stories as to the standing of this delegation that the matter will not be settled until today. This morning at 10 o'clock they will get together and select their member of the Committee on Credentials and other officers. Sixteen of the twenty-six men are claimed for Blaine, and the outspoken Blaine men make no secret of the fact that they will vote to admit the Dezendorf delegates from Virginia.

MISSOURI.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF DELEGATES.

F. W. Mott, of the Tenth Missouri District, says he has not decided whom he will vote for. "You see," said he, "that I only arrived this morning and I want to look around and see who is the best man to nominate."

"I am decidedly for Blaine," said O. C. Hill, of the Fourth District. "He is, I think, better able to carry New York than Arthur. The supporters of the latter candidate say their man would carry New York. Well, suppose he could, what good would that do if he can't carry Ohio? Besides, Arthur could not carry the Pacific Coast States, and even Colorado would be doubtful."

Mr. Hill thinks Blaine will receive more than nine of the Missouri votes on the first ballot, and when it comes to an issue between him and Arthur he will receive a good majority of them.

Norman Gibbs, of the Thirteenth District, is non-committal, but says that Blaine occupies a tender spot in his heart.

J. T. Barber, of the First District, says he will vote for Edmunds.

William Warner, Chairman of the Missouri State Central Committee and delegate from the Fifth District, said: "I will vote for the man who can carry New York and Ohio. Who I think that man is I will not state until after the meeting of our delegation which takes place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Charles H. Burton, of the Twelfth District, said he probably would vote for Edmunds, and had not decided upon a second choice.

Editor McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was wandering about the rotunda of the Palmer House in the afternoon. "I am for Arthur," he observed, "but am not particularly hopeful in the matter. Blaine seems to be having a boom today."

NEBRASKA.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

The Nebraska delegation was completed by the arrivals yesterday morning. The body held a meeting in Room 32 at the Palmer and regularly organized, Judge John M. Thurston being chosen Chairman. Thurston is a strong Blaine man. The other selections were: E. L. Reed, Vice-Chairman; George W. Burton, Secretary; W. T. Scott, Committee on Credentials; N. S. Harwood, Resolutions; C. P. Matheson, Rules and Order; J. H. McCall, Plan of Organization. Church Howe, of the First District, was chosen to represent the State in the National Committee to succeed Dawes. With possibly one exception the Nebraska delegation is solid for Blaine. The exception is Reed, who is Postmaster at Wheaton, and his colleagues say that when the time for voting comes he will not dare go against the will of the people of Nebraska by supporting Arthur. Gov. Dawes said: "It is ridiculous to suppose that Nebraska will support any one but Blaine. The delegates were sent here for that purpose."

Mr. E. M. Spenbrink, an alternate, said: "Blaine is the choice of the people of Nebraska. There is no telling how the delegates will go. The State will easily give 25,000 majority for the party anyhow, but with Blaine or Logan it would be larger then for any other candidate in the party. Blaine is the choice of the people; Logan the choice of the Grand Army men, large numbers of whom are to be found in our State."

Blaine's portrait adorned the entrance to the Nebraska headquarters and more of his pictures were scattered through the room.

MISSISSIPPI.

AN ORIGINAL LINCOLN MAN—DELEGATES SLIPPING AWAY FROM ARTHUR.

The Arthur men are claiming that they can hold the Southern delegations, but the fact is that new ruptures are taking place every day. One of the States that is giving them the most concern is Mississippi, where in spite of Register Bruce's assertions to the contrary, several delegates have declared that they will not vote for Arthur. Mr. James Hill, a delegate-at-large, and a Collector of Internal Revenue, said yesterday that he will stick to Arthur and the delegation will stand by him, with possibly one exception. Four years ago Mr. Hill came here for Sherman, and stuck to him straight through. Mr. Hill is clearly always with the powers that be. Mr. Thomas Richardson, a colored delegate from the Seventh District, said he thought he would support Arthur, but that the delegation was badly divided, and he did not believe Arthur would get over twelve votes. Mr. Wesley Clayton, a colored delegate from the Third District, declared he would vote for Lincoln and keep voting for him. He wants to be the original Lincoln man.

From all that could be gathered, it appears that J. M. Bynum will vote for Blaine, H. C. Powers for Logan or Blaine, Wesley Clayton for Lincoln, and C. A. Simpson for Logan. The rest will stick to Arthur.

MISSOURI.

THE FILLEY AND OTHER FACTIONS.

Most of the Missouri delegates have arrived and opened headquarters at the Palmer. The delegation is badly divided. There are three factions, the Filley men, or those who go with Chauncey I. Filley; the Van Horn faction, and those who have never identified themselves with either. Filley is non-committal. He has always been supposed to be for Logan, but it is said now that he leans strongly to Blaine.

Mr. Van Horn declines to state his preferences, because he says he has not consulted with his colleagues.

Ex-Senator Henderson said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that he would vote for Edmunds on the first ballot, and probably support him as long as there was a reasonable prospect of his nomination. In regard to his having been mentioned in connection with the Temporary Chairmanship of the Convention, Gen. Henderson said he was not for himself. He thought the position ought to be given to one of the doubtful States, where it would do the most good. Congressman McKinley would be just the man.

DELAWARE.

FIVE WILL STAY BY BLAINE TO THE END.

Two more of the Delaware delegation arrived in the morning at the Leland. They were John H. Hoffecker and Daniel J. Layton, both the strongest of Blaine men. A reporter ventured a question about second choice to Mr. Hoffecker.

"Blaine is my second choice," said he.

"Well then, how about your third choice?"

"Blaine; the people of Delaware want him, and they are going to get what they want if our sticking will get it. Five of the delegation agree with me, the sixth going to Arthur. I voted for Blaine eight years ago at Cincinnati from beginning to end, and I am more of a Blaine man now than then."

MAINE.

THE CALIFORNIANS WELCOME THEIR EASTERN COLLEAGUES.

The Lake Shore depot on the arrival of the Maine delegation at 11 o'clock in the morning contained nearly 1,000 people, blocking the platform so that it was almost impossible for the incoming passengers to get through the crowd. Many of the Western Blaine delegates, including most of the Californians, were on hand to receive the representatives of the State at the other extremity of the Republic. As the Maine people appeared the Californians formed in a line, greeting them with a loud hurrah, which was as heartily returned. Taken up by the crowd in the depot, the cheers for Blaine were loud and enthusiastic. A general introduction and hand-shaking followed, after which the newcomers were taken to their respective hotels.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DELEGATES ALL HERE.

The North Carolina delegation was completed yesterday, most of them stopping at the Palmer House, where they have their headquarters in Room 29. They have held no caucuses as yet, the first being set for 10 o'clock today. The Arthur men are largely in the majority at present, claiming 20 to 2 as against Blaine. The Edmunds men, however, claim two votes from the State, and the Blaine men say they will have a majority early in the convention if some of the other Southern Arthur States will start for the Man from Maine.

Mr. James H. Harris, colored, delegate-at-large, said he was for Arthur first, but had not made up his mind as to a second choice. He added that Logan had one vote in the delegation.

MICHIGAN.

SIXTEEN SURE FOR BLAINE.

So much boasting has been done during the last few days by the Arthur men about their inroads into the Michigan delegation that yesterday Congressman R. G. Horr was asked to give his estimate of the delegation. Said he:

"We have never claimed over sixteen votes for Blaine, and these we have got and we are going to keep them. The other ten are divided up, two, I believe, being for Gen. Sherman, Underwood and Jacobs, of the Second District, and four being for Edmunds—Alger and Morey of the First, and Chatterton and Sawyer of the Sixth District. George W. Weber, of the Fifth District, is for Arthur. But I believe most of the ten have Blaine for a second choice."

Messrs. Chatterton and Sawyer were seen, and confirmed what Mr. Horr had said. They were for Edmunds, but as between Blaine and Arthur they were for Blaine.

GEORGIA.

A FAITHFUL OFFICEHOLDER.

W. M. Pledger, a colored delegate-at-large from Georgia, said: "So far as I know the delegation is for Arthur. That was the tacit understanding among those who were elected at the State Convention. I believe we shall vote as a unit for Arthur. If that should not be the case, then those who are guilty of breaking the understanding will have acted in bad faith and will be responsible to their constituents. I shall certainly stick to Chester A. Arthur, because I was sent here to nominate him if possible, and I shall do my best to accomplish it."

It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Pledger is an officeholder.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SENATOR ROLLINS CLAIMS THEY ARE ALL AGAINST BLAINE.

The New Hampshire delegation opened headquarters yesterday in Room 137 Grand Pacific. When a representative of THE TRIBUNE called he found three of the delegates-at-large and one district delegate on the ground. Senator Rollins said he was for the man who could be elected, and until he was convinced that Chester A. Arthur was not the man he would vote for the President. Joseph B. Clark and Warren Brown declared themselves for Arthur. Mr. Charles H. Sawyer said he would vote for Edmunds. The other four delegates were not present, but Senator Rollins said they were divided between Arthur and Edmunds, but that there were no Blaine men in the delegation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A TROUBLESOME DELEGATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—There are grave doubts felt here by the friends of the Administration as to the reliability of the North Carolina delegation. One of these said today that he was apprehensive that W. S. Dockery, one of the delegation, would prove troublesome, especially as he had been accompanied to Chicago by his father, who has always been an enthusiastic Blaine man.

CONNECTICUT

SOLID FOR HAWLEY.

The Connecticut delegation are all in, and they are solid for their favorit son, Senator Hawley. It was stated yesterday morning that the delegation was equally divided between Blaine and Hawley. Upon arrival here they held their little meeting and decided to vote solid for Hawley, and stick to it.

ALABAMA.

STROBACH WATCHING HIS MEN.

Ex-United States Marshal Strobach flitted about the State headquarters at the Sherman House yesterday. The few men from the State who arrived were hived at the Palmer at once, some delegates not even being allowed to register. He is doing all he can for Arthur, though there are quite a number of Southern men who would like to know the secret of his great interest in the election of the President. There are twenty delegates from Alabama, and of this number Arthur's friends claim nineteen. Of those in the city Sheats, Strobach, Washington, Johnson, Blunt, Stevens, Anthony, and Crenshaw openly say that they want the President to be nominated. Beyond Arthur their feeling is for Logan and then Blaine.

LOUISIANA.

CLAIMED FOR ARTHUR.

The Louisiana delegation has temporary quarters in Room 237 at the Grand Pacific. Ten members are now in the city. The absentees, six in number, are Albert Leonard, L. J. Souer, P. F. Herwig, P. B. S. Pinchback, George Drury, and Frank Morey. Senator William Pitt Kellogg, Gen. A. S. Badger, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and Postmaster Merchant were seen at the headquarters yesterday. The delegates refused to be interviewed, but are confessedly for Arthur. They are said to have other leanings, principally towards Blaine and Logan.

Gen. J. H. Sypher, a prominent citizen of Louisiana, who is not a delegate, and who was seen at the headquarters, says that Frank Morey is avowedly for Logan, and that the others are not absolutely fixed in support of Arthur, and that all or part of them may go over to Blaine on the second ballot. He holds that large numbers of the Republicans of Louisiana are for Blaine.

Gen. Badger, who overheard the remark, said that he was not stating the case fairly, and declared that the people of Louisiana, both Democrats the Republicans, are for Arthur. Gen. Sypher is a strong Blaine man, and says that Arthur will not be satisfactory to the Republican voters of the country, who he declares will indignantly resent the effort of 250 office-holders and the delegates from Democratic districts to foist him upon them. Said he: "Out of sixteen sure Republican States North, which will give their Electoral votes to the Republican candidates, Mr. Arthur has less than ten per cent of the delegations, and out of 342 delegates from sixteen States he has less than thirty delegates."

The other Louisiana delegates are expected today.

MARYLAND.

STRANGE DISPATCHES ATTRIBUTED TO CHAIRMAN GARY—BLAINE THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—[Special.]—Special dispatches to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers published today, James A. Gary, Chairman of the Maryland Republican State Central Committee, and one of the members of the National Committee, who is now in Chicago, is quoted as declaring that the Maryland delegation, which left here last night for the convention, stands eight for Blaine and eight for Arthur. Maryland Republicans are greatly surprised at such a statement coming from Mr. Gary. If he did assume to state how his fellow-delegates would vote, he is counting just a little too high for Arthur, so far as Maryland is concerned. That may be a good boast to make in Chicago. We know better here. Perhaps Mr. Gary and the custom-house workers who have gone from Baltimore to Chicago intend to try and control the Maryland delegation. Within the last few days eleven members expressed themselves out-and-out for Blaine. They are: J. T. Ensor, Col. J. C. Mullikin, Senator T. S. Hodson, Col. James Wallace, L. N. Philips, Henry W. Rogers, Charles F. Westcott, H. M. Clabaugh, William Cooth, Dr. J. McPherson Scott, and Mr. Jordan. The voters who send them to Chicago look to them to keep their word, even if they were not instructed. Four years ago it was charged that Mr. Gary turned over the Maryland delegation which had gone from here with an avowed majority for Blaine. Mr. Gary, however, does not control over two or three of the Maryland delegation this time, unless they desert the principles upon which they were elected and try to defeat the will of the people of Maryland.

The Maryland crowd, which has thus far been represented only by James A. Gary and Lewis G. Martin, contestants, will all reach the Palmer this morning.

COLORADO.

SOLID FOR BLAINE.

Senator Thomas M. Bowen, of Colorado, has a room all to himself at the Palmer, but is seldom to be found there. He strolls about the rotunda day and night, and is one of the quietest workers here. His delegation is solid for Blaine, while he is an Arthur enthusiast. He only talks to one man at a time, and that man is either a Blaine, Logan, or Edmunds delegate. "I haven't any time to talk to my friends," he said. He is spending his money freely in entertaining members who have been sent here uninstructed.

WISCONSIN.

NO WAVERING IN THE BLAINE RANKS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—A few of the Wisconsin delegates to the Republican National Convention went down to Chicago yesterday, a few others went today, and the main body will go tomorrow. All claims in behalf of the Arthur influence that any of the Blaine men in the delegation have weakened are entirely without foundation.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

CONTESTING DELEGATIONS AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The National Committee will meet at noon today to complete the roll of the delegates and to agree upon a Temporary Chairman of the convention. In the matter of the contesting delegations the various sub-committees appointed for that purpose will meet during the morning and decide what delegates have a prima-facie case. It is probable the National Committee will accept their report and place the names of those they recommend on the roll. The sub-committees on the First Georgia and the First Alabama Districts met yesterday afternoon. In the Georgia case the contestants had not arrived, and decision was postponed till this morning. In the Alabama case Josephs, one of the Mobile contestants and an anti-Arthur man, was claiming he had been elected, but a member of the committee said no conclusion was arrived at.

As regards the Temporary Chairmanship there was very little discussion last night, though the matter must be settled today. The only names mentioned were McKinley, of Ohio, and Grow, of Pennsylvania. Some of the western Blaine men thought that the place should be given to the East, and they therefore preferred Grow, but among the leaders the sentiment was that it was not worth making an issue of. Possibly when the committee gets together both McKinley and Grow will be dropped and a new man taken up. One reason for the unwillingness to make any fight over the position lies in the possibility that the convention may not make the temporary organization permanent.

THE VIRGINIA CONTEST.

THE STRAIGHTOUTS REPLY TO THE MAHONE MEN.

The Straightout Republican delegation from Virginia makes the following reply in answer to a two-column attack on it by the Readjuster Republican delegation in the *Inter-Ocean* yesterday:

This delegation is composed of men who are regularly elected and commissioned, who have been Republicans through many hard contests, who are neither officeholders nor officeseekers, and who have not come to create discord. It brings no army of retainers or advocates. At the proper time it will present proof and argument before the Committee on Credentials and the National Convention. It is not pledged to any candidate and it expects, if admitted, to consider first the interest of the Republican party. It expects a fair hearing, and will abide the decision. In the meantime a just regard for the truth and the good opinion of old associates requires a denial of a public statement that is in the main false, malicious, and misleading.

An anomalous condition of affairs has for several years existed in Virginia. The Democratic party divided upon two declared issues: The rights of corporations, and the obligations of the State debt. The Readjuster party, being in a minority, sought a coalition with the Republicans. It refused to coöperate, but demanded that that party should surrender its organization and its name. Members of the National Committee and of the Administration favored its demand, and an attempt was made to capture with numbers a State Convention, and failing in this to break up the State Committee by pursuasion and by public offices. Against these attempts the committee has only been able by a bare majority to continue its existence. Since the general election of 1880 the issues have been local, and the committee did not feel warranted except in one case, where the colored men asked the privilege of voting for one of their own color for congressman-at-large, in putting tickets in the field.

When the time came for calling a convention to elect delegates to Chicago there was but one State Committee regularly organized calling itself Republican, and this called a convention

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to meet at Richmond the 30th of April. The convention was fairly attended. All the districts but one were represented, and in State and District Conventions twenty-two delegates were regularly elected. The Readjuster Committee called a convention the 23d of April, which was largely attended, elected twenty-four delegates, and changed its name to Republican. Leaving aside what is immaterial, the significant facts are these:

First—During the contests of three years the Readjusters never published or voted a Republican ticket.

Second—Since the general election of 1880 no Republican ticket has been voted in Virginia. At that time the Garfield Electoral ticket headed by Gen. Wickham came within 12,000 votes of carrying the State.

Third—The Readjuster ticket at the last election was defeated by 17,000 majority.

Fourth—In the State Senate of Virginia there are but two men classed Republicans—Wickham and Callahan—and they are both members of this delegation.

Fifth—The party that on the eve of this convention assumed for the first time "the odious name" of Republican put forth an Electoral ticket which carries twelve names. Eleven of those have never voted a Republican ticket, and the twelfth, being an officeholder, is disqualified.

Sixth—It has appointed a Federal officeholder to champion its cause who was a member of the last National Republican Convention, and went home and supported Hancock and English.

Seventh—It has so embittered the local contests that it makes further accessions improbable and has inaugurated a tax upon original Republicans that if continued will make future success impossible. The attack upon Gen. Wickham was such as to warrant the following recital: William C. Wickham was one of the wealthiest planters in the State and a distinguished Confederate soldier. After Appomattox he boldly announced himself a Republican. He was never an officeholder or an office-seeker, but from that time to the present at great sacrifice and under cruel aspersions he helped a party in distress. He was particularly the friend of the colored man, and within six months after the close of the War built upon his plantation the first colored school-house in Virginia. He was never elected to any office as a Decocrat. In the last election the Readjusters imported a candidate for Senator into his district who had persecuted John Brown in Kansas, who had served on Price's staff, who had after the War offered a bill to repeal the Fourteenth Amendment, and who did not pretend to have become a Republican; against him Gen. Wickham announced himself a candidate, and, in a district where the majority are colored, was triumphantly elected. This delegation does not come here in bitterness or with boasting or threats. It does not come among strangers. The members are Republicans for conviction's sake; they appeal with candor and with confidence to the thoughtful men who will have the responsibility of final decision for that recognition to which they deem themselves fully entitled.

NIGHT GOSSIP.

ARTHUR OUT OF THE FIGHT.

The talk among the crowds last night was that Arthur was practically out of the fight. Blaine's gains in the South upset all the Arthur men's calculations, and as the hours wore on their boasting claims that enough votes had been captured from States like Michigan and Wisconsin to offset their losses in the South miserably failed to stand the test of investigation. One of Arthur's Southern Revenue Collectors summed up the Southern defection forcibly and wisely when he confidentially remarked to a friend: "There are about 100 'niggers' [his own words] in this convention, and fully seventy-five of them are going to Blaine just like sheep jumping over a stone wall." Here and there an individual case came to light that helped increase the Arthur men's disgust. Mr. Gove, a Massachusetts delegate, broke away from his Edmunds surroundings and declared out and out for Blaine, while Mr. Gallagher, his colleague, evinced signs of following suit. A Florida delegate by the name of Long was also added to the Blaine column. There were further rumors of attempts to form combinations with Gresham, Harrison, and Sherman men, and while the rumors appeared to be well grounded the propositions were coldly rejected. The scheme to coddle these favorit sons, with the intention of laying claims to their ultimate support for Arthur, failed to work. The surest indication of the subsidence of the Arthur boom was the leaders' admission that his vote would fall below 300, and the sudden somersets of weak-kneed delegates and outsiders, who saw the drift towards Blaine, and lost no time in getting under the bandwagon. The Arthur headquarters shut up at a comparatively early hour, and a dispirited Revenue Collector from an adjacent State, when a brother official offered to condole with him, could only say in a very half-hearted way that, while it looked rather blue, he should still hope for the best.

THE TICKET SCALPERS.

THEY ARE TRYING TO SEDUCE THE DELEGATES.

Speculation in tickets to the National Convention has already begun, and one firm organized for the purpose of doing a scalping business in the coveted coupons has established its quarters opposit the Palmer House, and has issued circulars to the delegates reading as follows:

[Confidential.]

CHICAGO, 1884.—*Dear Sir:* If you wish to dispose of your extra tickets of admission to the National Republican Convention I will pay you a liberal price for same. You can either address me appointing an interview, or call on me at my office. All negotiations between us will be kept strictly confidential. Very respectfully, etc.

Apropos of the efforts made on all hands to secure tickets, J. Milton Turner, the colored alternate-at-large from St. Louis, who is always in attendance upon the 100 business-men from New York, tells a good story on one of the Gothamites which is generally believed by all except the members of the Missouri delegation. He says that one of these wealthy men approached him on State street yesterday and offered him $10 for a ticket to the convention. "You cannot imagine how angry I was," said Turner. "I demanded an immediate apology from him, and intimated in the strongest language in my vocabulary that I was an honest man, and gave him to understand that if he did not make amends for the insult I would never speak to him again. You bet he apologized and spent $12 for wine and cigars."

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED TO DELEGATES BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following circular, dated May 31, has been issued from the headquarters of the National Committee:

The delegations from the several States and Territories are requested to elect, and be prepared to report to the convention upon its temporary organization, the following officers and committeemen, viz.: One Vice-President, one Secretary, one member of the Committee on Credentials, one member of the Committee on Permanent Organization, one member of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, one member of the Committee on Resolutions, and one member of the National Republican Committee.

The different State and Territorial delegations should also elect a Chairman and Secretary, reporting their names to the Secretary of the National Committee, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

All officers and members of committees selected by the delegations from the several States and Territories, except the member of the Republican National Committee, must be delegates to the convention. The member of the National Committee need not be a delegate, but should be a citizen of the State or Territory he is appointed to represent.

D. M. SABIN, Chairman.
JNO. A. MARTIN, Secretary.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—There is no outward indication in Washington that a Presidential Convention is about to be held. The streets, which three days ago were filled with delegates, are now deserted, and the customary summer dullness of the National Capital prevails. Congress, to be sure, is in session, but its sessions are to be only nominal during the coming week, for, counting the votes, there is not a quorum in either House, and there is no purpose to attempt any business except such as may be expected to be transacted by unanimous consent. There are said to be in the city six men at least who are anxiously looking towards Chicago, thinking that they may be their party's choice. The headquarters of these men, however, partake of the usual lethargy. In fact, they have no headquarters. None of them ever had any except Arthur, and the parlors of the Riggs House, which were the earliest Mecca of the Southern delegates in transit, are closed. The rest of the candidates—Blaine, Arthur, Logan, Edmunds, and Lincoln—remain quietly at their rooms, are visited by few people, and apparently desire to escape observation and to avoid the merely curious.

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

There have been all sorts of rumors as to telegraph-wires which had been strung between the headquarters of the telegraph companies and the houses of different candidates. The truth about the wires is this: Some time ago the Western Union Company offered Mr. Blaine the use of a private wire during the convention. He declined it. Yesterday afternoon the Western Union officials offered the use of wires to all the Washington candidates for the Presidency, and desired to put instruments in their rooms. The understanding tonight is that this is to be done tomorrow. It is believed that it has already been done in Mr. Blaine's house, the wire, it is said, having been connected last night. At all events a gentleman who called upon Mr. Blaine this evening said that he saw a wire there. The fact that the wire is connected by the back way is not an astounding piece of political information, as it is a practice in Washington to run all wires from the rear of the houses when practicable, as few people, whether candidates for the Presidency or not, desire to have the fronts of their houses defaced with telegraph wires.

MR. BLAINE.

But it is not yet certain that Mr. Blaine is to make any use of his wire. Gentlemen who visited him this evening have different opinions as to his purposes. For to the amazement of many of his friends and in spite of the earnest protestations of some who are very near to him Mr. Blaine, according to statements of those who should know, from tomorrow noon will place himself almost beyond the reach of telegraph wires, or at least will be where it will be very difficult to reach him from noon Monday until noon Tuesday. Mr. Blaine, unless he changes his mind, will leave Washington tomorrow on what is called the New-England train at 1:30 p. m. direct for Boston with his family, due in Boston Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. Thence he expects to go direct to Augusta, Me. He has taken for the summer the Ashe cottage at Bar Harbor, which has been occupied by Senator Hale for several seasons, and will go there to spend the summer and early autumn. He will take with his family the infant son of Col. Coppinger, and Mrs. Coppinger, his daughter. How his family occupies his mind and how little the convention does a gentleman discovered Saturday who endeavored to talk with him on politics. He found that he could learn very little from Mr. Blaine, except as to the health of what he tenderly called his "grandbabes."

"I should have gone to Augusta," said Mr. Blaine, "before, but Mrs. Blaine has not been very well, on account of a severe cold for about a week, and there is always more or less difficulty in securing servants to take North from here in the summer-time, particularly when you have under your charge a grandbabe. It is these things that have detained me here."

Friends of Mr. Blaine say that his determination to go to Augusta is in perfect harmony with his entire program of non-action in connection with the nominating canvass. They say that his theory, undoubtedly, is that if the Republican party wishes him as its candidate his position and his record are known, and they can take him; that he has not written one letter or said a word to shape the canvass, and that in these critical hours he is not to be moved from the fixed policy which he to this moment has consistently and resolutely pursued.

GEN. LOGAN.

Gen. Logan said tonight that he had not intended to have a wire, but as the proposition had just been made to put instruments in the rooms of all the candidates he thought he should accept the offer.

ARTHUR AND CLAYTON.

It is supposed that there will be more activity at the White House than elsewhere during the next few days, but it will be an activity of which the public will not be likely to learn very much. The White House is not a welcome place for loungers in search of political information, and such communication as the President chooses to have with the Chicago Convention will not be conducted on the curbstone. The White House is connected with the Western Union's central office at all times by several wires. Special arrangements have been made for loops to run directly to the convention hall and to Mr. Arthur's headquarters in Chicago. It is possible for the President to sit in his library at the White House and to hold conversations with his managers. It has been intimated that he recently earnestly extended the courtesy of the White House wires to ex-Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, whom he wished to retain among his followers. The report cannot be true as to the White-House wires, for Mr. Arthur has not been at the White House until 11 o'clock last night since the defection of Clayton from the Arthur column was known. Any attempts to confer with Clayton, therefore, must have been made in New York.

DON CAMERON.

It is a matter of current gossip that the President has invited Senator Don Cameron and his wife to be his guests at the White House this week, and politicians are endeavoring to give this rumor some significance. It is believed that such an invitation has been extended. Don Cameron has returned, his house is rented, the hotels are dull and at this season of the year not pleasant. But unless the Pennsylvania Senator has deceived his friends, his visit to the White House will not result in committing him to President Arthur's cause. Don Cameron said emphatically last week to a friend here that he should not take any part in the contest; that for that matter his personal preferences were for Logan. Chairman Cooper of the Pennsylvania delegation is an authority on that subject. If it is of any political consequence what the opinions of Don Cameron's family may be, Mrs. Cameron is reported to have said within three days to a United States Senator that her mind was made up, and she earnestly desired the nomination of Blaine, and Mrs. Don Cameron is credited with a good deal of political sagacity.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OFFICEHOLDERS.

Another installment of officeholders has left here for Chicago to swell the Arthur boom. The latest news from Chicago has had a depressing effect in Administration circles, and private telegrams are not reassuring. There has been considerable money wagered on the nomination here, one prominent sporting man stating this evening that he thought $20,000 was now in the hands of stakeholders. He also said that a curious fact was that the majority of the backers of Blaine were Government officials.

DON CAMERON.

HE REFUSES TO DIVULGE HIS PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE—HIS PROBABLE DEPARTURE FOR WASHIGTON TODAY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—When the sun went down this evening, the Senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, the Hon. J. D. Cameron, sat on a low camp-stool at the western entrance of his palatial Harrisburg residence the very picture of contentment. His glossy plug hat was pressed well down on his head, but pushed back sufficiently to enable the breeze from the Susquehanna River to toy with a stray lock or two over his forehead. His sole companion was a shallow-bowled, lighted pipe, with a bright-yellow stem, which he puffed at with evident relish. To your correspondent he appeared more vigorously healthy than for many years, and his conversation partook of none of that iceberg frigidity and stand-off reserve that characterized the man for months before his departure for Europe.

The topics first touched upon after an apparently cordial greeting were mainly of a social turn of no public interest, except the words of Mr. Cameron: "I am feeling first rate, and in excellent health, after my protracted absence and long rest abroad."

"Are you going to Chicago, Senator?"

"No, I do not intend to go this time," and then, half jokingly, half seriously, "I think I got enough the last time I was there."

"Well, a great many people are wondering who your choice is for President, and leading newspaper-men have been exceedingly anxious to have their correspondents interview you, but thus far seemingly without effect."

To this the Senator replied: "I don't see what use it would be for me to publicly express my preference. It wouldn't help to nominate him."

"But your opinion would be looked upon as valuable by your hosts of friends."

"Why should it?" said the Senator. "I am but an individual, entitled to express but an individual's opinion."

"Notwithstanding that, many believe your opinion now would have great weight in deciding the nomination, and are anxious to have you publicly express it."

"But," says the Senator, "I have no individual preference that I care to express. I have been absent from the United States a long time, and did not return early enough to join with others in any preliminary work. Others have been engaged for months working for their favorits, and it would be unfair for me now to step in and try to undo what any of them have labored for months to accomplish; besides, it has been a principle of political life, more particularly of late years, not to deal in the business of tearing down what earnest, able, well-meaning workers of the Republican party have sought to build up favorable to their own individual candidates, especially so when they have been working so long in advance of me as they have now. I will not express my preference before the convention if I have any, because, as I have already said, it will do no good, and for the other reasons assigned."

"Do you intend to remain here tomorrow, Senator?" asks the correspondent.

"No," says the Senator, "I will leave for Washington probably tomorrow morning."

THE LOOKERS-ON.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES CONSCIOUS OF ARTHUR'S WEAKNESS IN HIS OWN STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—Some of the correspondents at Chicago sent to the Sunday papers here their impressions to midnight last night of the situation. The *Herald* has these dispatches.

The following is Mr. George W. Adams' summary:

CHICAGO, May 31.—The day has been one of informal conference and caucuses, and tonight finds the situation immaterially changed. But few State delegations are complete, and but few have held any formal meetings. The absence of the great Republican leaders who have heretofore managed the interests of candidates delegate their organizations to inexperienced hands, and the force of the canvass is apparently lost. Rumor and gossip take the place of facts and figures, while the local sentiment, as in 1880, is mostly for Blaine. Senator Harrison arrived today and announces that he is not a candidate. It is probable that his name will not be presented to the convention. There is an evident feeling about riding a dark horse again. There are so many stragglers in the Southern delegation that the canvass in that section is a most uncertain one. If half one hears is true they will not hold together for Arthur after the first vote. They are told at every step that Arthur cannot crrry the State of New York, and this seems to have its effect. The business committee from New York are doing all they can to counteract this, and say that a large campaign fund can be raised if Arthur is nominated; but the committee are not politicians, and do not know politicians and delegates well enough to properly direct their influence. If the respective supporters of Blaine and Arthur can unite their forces between now and Tuesday and keep them together throughout that day then there promises to be something of a repetition of the memorable contest of 1880, though without the feeling which marked that struggle. It may be attempted, though the prevailing belief is that this cannot be done under the present managers, and the third ballot will see a break, and the fourth one the nomination of Blaine or some of the talked-of compromise candidates. The hotels are very much crowded, and their spacious lobbies are seething with the confusion of the hour.

GEORGE W. ADAMS.

"THE BLAINE MEN HAVE THE CALL."

The *Capital* contains the following:

CHICAGO, May 31—12 p. m.—The Blaine men have the call tonight all over town. There seems to be ten to one of them to any or all others. They are the only ones who have any "whoop" in them. An old Vermonter walked into Edmunds' headquarters a few minutes ago and made a little speech. He said Edmunds had all the officeholding crowd and railroad men with him in Vermont, and he hoped the delegation would go for Blaine. His remarks were very coldly received. The Arthur "business-men's" committee from New York are making quite a display. They look very fat and prosperous, but do not "whoop 'em up," say the Blaine men.

J. G. T.

THE ARTHUR MEN FEELING BLUE.

Another dispatch says:

The hotel corridors are crowded. Throngs are singing and shouting for Logan. There is a good deal of Blaine talk tonight, and his friends are predicting his nomination on the first ballot. It is charged that Steve Elkins and Tom Platt are buying Southern delegates and that they have captured Powell Clayton and the Arkansas delegation. Arthur's friends are feeling a little blue to-night, but think there will be a reaction by Tuesday.

"W. E. C." writes as follows:

It looks decidedly "Blaineish" today. Unless the Edmunds men should come to the support of Arthur, his nomination is considered out of the question. Hoar, of Massachusetts, will probably be the Edmunds-Arthur candidate for Chairman, and McKinley, of Ohio, the candidate of the other factions.

THE CHINESE-LABOR CANDIDATES.

ARTHUR, SHERMAN, HARRISON, HAWLEY, OR EDMUNDS CANNOT POLL THE LABOR VOTE.

An examination of President Arthur's veto of the Chinese Restriction bill shows that in the course of it he used this remarkable language:

The States of the Pacific coast are full of evidences of the industry of the Chinese. Enterprises profitable alike to the capitalist and to the laborer of Caucasian origin would have lain dormant but for them. A time has now come when it is supposed they are not needed, and when it is thought by Congress and by those most acquainted with the subject that it is best to try to get along without them. *There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race.*

The section of the country referred to by the President was the Southern States and the laborers *not of our own race* whose competition with cut-under Asiatic cooly labor he viewed with equanimity were the wretched, underpaid, under-fed negro laborers of those States.

Senators Harrison, Hawley, Edmunds, and Sherman not only voted to sustain the veto but also voted and spoke bitterly in debate against the modified ten-year bill which the President reluctantly signed. They are, therefore, in a worse position than the President so far as the workingmen's votes are concerned. If the forged Morey letter could create so great a commotion in 1880 and cause the Republican candidates to lose three States, what can be said of this sentence from the President's message, which is an authentic repetition in a State document of the sentiments which were falsely attributed to Garfield:

There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of [cheap Chinese] labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race.

Since attention has been directed to this fatal passage in the President's veto message THE TRIBUNE has received the following dispatches from its correspondents concerning the feeling among workingmen in relation to the subject:

OPPOSED TO ARTHUR.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—A large number of workingmen are employed at the Rock Island Arsenal, as well as in this city, and with several representative ones your correspondent held interviews this afternoon regarding Arthur as a possible Presidential candidate. The persons talked with said Mr. Arthur could awaken no enthusiasm, for the reason that the workingmen had not forgotten his action some two years ago when he vetoed the Chinese bill. One of the leading spirits said that it was through a monopoly of the basest kind that it was sought to import Chinese labor, and they felt that it ought to be broken up now and for all time. Another said that, so far as his acquaintance went, the workingmen did not wish to compete with Mongolian labor.

THE FEELING AT LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—The remoteness of this section from the evils of cheap Chinese labor caused workingmen generally to take less interest in the great questions involved in the bill to restrict Chinese immigration than they otherwise would have done. There is a general feeling among those conversed with that immigration from China should have been summarily checked, and that President Arthur's veto was a mistake and a great injustice to workingmen; Senator Harrison's vote sustaining the veto would cost him votes here, while many workingmen would not support Arthur if nominated and others would vote for him under protest.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Today being a holiday, THE TRIBUNE correspondent has taken occasion to call upon and interview a large number of workingmen, who had the time to express sentiments freely concerning Arthur's candidacy as affected by the veto. The amount and intensity of the opposition manifested toward Arthur was surprising. One of the most prominent men in the Trades Assembly said:

"When the fact that the bill had been vetoed reached us the feeling among the great majority of the members of our organizations was very strong. Now that feeling is revived, and will be revived still more if Arthur should receive the nomination. Our societies are not Republican, and they are not Democratic, but the members are voters, and if the opportunity should present itself they would show their feeling of opposition toward the man who so proved false to the interests of the workingmen. Arthur has slapped the workingmen in the face, and, if occasion shall offer, the workingmen will pay him back with interest. We don't reach the ears of the public through newspapers, but we are a power, and I tell you if we have a chance will show that power by helping to defeat Arthur."

Another representative of the trades-unions said:

I'm glad you asked me about this, and I'm glad something is to be printed about it. I am a Republican, and so are a great many of the members of our unions; but if Arthur should be nominated we'd go solid against him. Some of the Republican leaders don't understand this. If they understood it and knew what a feeling there was among the workingmen against Arthur they would never think of nominating him.

AT RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Interviews were had today with a number of leading Republican workingmen in this city regarding the veto by President Arthur April 4, 1882, of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, in which the President bestowed many compliments upon the Chinese and used strong language against the bill.

George W. Welso, who is a member of the Knights of Labor, was handed an extract from the President's veto message. After reading it he said: "I and every other Republican workingman oppose Chinese immigration. I see," said he, "that President Arthur, referring to California and the Chinese, said there may be other portions of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the labor of our own race. I want to know what he means. They don't live like white men; don't believe in marriage, in schools, in churches, or bring up their children and take care of them as we do. It is utterly impossible for us to try to compete with them. We don't propose to be compelled to do it, and, what's more, we will clean out any man or party that tries to make us."

THE FEELING AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has interviewed several of the leading Republican workingmen of this city regarding President Arthur's veto of the Chinese bill. Without exception they feel very unfriendly towards Arthur, and if he is nominated many of them will vote for Butler. These people are intelligent workingmen who do their own thinking, and have great love for the principles of the party, but they say that Arthur's aristocratic notions have alienated the working people, and if he is nominated there is evidence already of a preconcerted action to defeat him. These men are very strong in their ideas of right and justice, and when once they make up their minds about a matter they are not apt to change. They will support any of the other men mentioned in connection with the nomination, but they think that the President is too closely identified with monopolists to be acceptable. For this reason, should he be nominated, it will be very difficult to get up any enthusiasm in his behalf among the laboring classes, and, as they constitute a great part of our voting population, they are not an element that can be despised by any party.

AT APPLETON, WIS.

APPLETON, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has lately been interviewing Republican workingmen of this city with regard to President Arthur's veto of the Chinese bill. With but one exception all those interviewed expressed their opinion that the President was not justified in using his veto

THEY WANT NEITHER ARTHUR NOR SHERMAN.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—[Special.]—In a visit among the shops and foundries of this city today THE TRIBUNE representative learned that at least three-fourths of the Republican workingmen will not support President Arthur on account of his veto of the Chinese bill. One of the most prominent members of the Columbus Trades Assembly, and a man well versed in the political situation of both parties at the present time, said that if either President Arthur or Senator Sherman was nominated at Chicago next week the workingmen of this city and State would organize for the purpose of defeating them in November, on the ground that President Arthur vetoed the Chinese bill, and John Sherman voted against the passage of both the bills restricting the importation of Chinese labor into this country. On the other hand, this gentleman said that the National Republican Convention had an opportunity of giving to the workingmen their friend in the person of James G. Blaine, who at all times and under all circumstances labored for their rights in opposition to the monopolists who favored the importation of cheap Chinese labor. If the convention is only wise and gives the Republicans of the North their choice in the person of the "Plumed Knight of Maine," the workingmen of both parties in Ohio will assist in rolling up as large a majority as was given to the martyred Garfield in 1880. It makes no difference whether the workingman is a mechanic or laborer, the same story is repeated, that if Arthur or Sherman should be nominated the Republicans of this State will have an up-hill fight to carry the State, and then it is very doubtful, but if Blaine should be the nominee victory is assured.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—The Republican workingmen in this city do not regard with pleasure any possibility that may lead to the nomination of President Arthur at Chicago. His veto of the Chinese bill incurred everlasting opposition, and a number of the most prominent leaders expressed themselves in terms strongly denunciatory of him.

President Weihe and Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, were seen today at noon at the headquarters.

"What do you think of President Arthur's veto of the Anti-Chinese bill?" was asked the President and Secretary as they sat side by side.

"He evidently has no feeling for the workingmen of his own country," replied Secretary Martin with some slight degree of acrimony. "If he is nominated at Chicago I hardly think that he will get a very large labor vote."

President Weihe contented himself by saying: "Yes, it was unfeeling. It was so regarded by the workingmen at the time the veto was made, and he can rest assured that they have not forgotten it." President Costello, of the Miners' Association, was of the same mind as Messrs. Weihe and Martin.

BLAINE IN NEW YORK STATE.

THE FEELING IN THE REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLDS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK—WHERE HIS STRENGTH EXISTS AND HOW IT IS MANIFEST—CURIOUS ATTITUDE OF CURTIS, WHITE, AND ROOSEVELT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The two facts that President Arthur's delegates in the National Convention come mainly—as Gen. Grant's 306 came four years ago—from States that cannot give a single Electoral vote, and that if the delegates from States in which the Republicans have no hope of success were voiceless in the convention Mr. Blaine would be nominated on the first ballot by far beyond a majority, are not more certainly established nor more important, if it is a vital question whether a candidate can carry New York State, than this other fact, (the votes of the districts and counties in the Republican Convention of this State at Utica showed likewise): the Blaine delegates from New York State go almost entirely from Republican districts and counties, while a very large majority of the Arthur delegates and fully half of the Edmunds delegates go from Democratic counties and districts. The test-vote in that convention was for Temporary Chairman; the votes for delegates-at-large followed, geographically, on the same sides substantially. The Blaine men voted for Pitts; the Arthur and Edmunds men for Boynton.

The counties that voted solidly for the Blaine nominee, with the majorities (in round numbers) that they gave for Garfield in 1880, are:

Allegany	2,400	Onondaga	5,000
Broome	1,700	Orleans	1,400
Cayuga	3,400	St. Lawrence	8,000
Chenango	1,200	Saratoga	2,500
Columbia	500	Schuyler	500
Cortland	1,400	Steuben	1,300
Delaware	1,000	Tioga	1,100
Lewis	400	Wayne	2,400
Ulster	100	Wyoming	1,300
Genesee	1,600	Yates	1,300
Herkimer	1,300	Tompkins	900
Madison	2,100	Jefferson	2,200

The counties that voted solidly for the Arthur and Edmunds coalition nominee, with the majorities they gave for Garfield, are simply these:

Clinton	1,800	Putnam	400
Franklin	1,400	Rensselaer	600
Fulton	1,200	Suffolk	500
Ontario	1,000	Warren	700

The counties that voted solidly for the Arthur and Edmunds nominee, with their majorities for Hancock in 1880, are: Erie, 4,000; Greene, 600; Kings, 10,000. The delegates from twenty of the twenty-four Assembly districts of New York County voted for the Arthur and Edmunds nominee, and New York County gave 42,000 majority for Hancock. The other counties were divided, and taking them by districts they were divided according to the same significance, for the most part. Every delegate at Chicago from New York State knows it to be as true of this State as it is of the whole country that Blaine is strong wherever the Republican vote at the polls is strong, and that Arthur's false show of strength comes from districts very few of which can be looked to for Republican majorities. A change of six votes out of the 491 cast at Utica would have given the convention to the Blaine men over the Arthur and Edmunds coalition.

If the men in New York State who usually vote the Republican ticket at Presidential elections could be relied upon generally to vote for whomsoever is nominated by the National Republican Convention, it would make no difference whether the party's voice in that nomination came from Republican strongholds or from the slums of New York City, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and the "rotten boroughs" of Republican helplessness and machine imbecility at the South. But the many times New York has shifted her favor from one party to the other, sometimes most unexpectedly and sometimes with tremendous voice, should warn nominating conventions that there is no certain party preponderance within her borders. Her Republican majorities of 21,000 in 1880 and 11,000 in 1881, her Democratic majority 193,000 in 1882 and her mixed result in 1883, show the shifting waves of her political sea, as elections during the fifty years before showed them. And if the temper of the Blaine men throughout the State is anything as it certainly is up in these strongly Republican northern counties, they feel that eight years ago and four years ago they were beaten out of the support of their favorit at the polls by rancorous combinations against him in convention, such as are plotted against him now; and they wonder if this convention, too, assumes that they can again be batted over the head with a stuffed club and still be expected to follow again a standard taken from far down in the minority. Of course, all who have anything to hope for at the hands of the next President will acquiesce in a result personally embittering; but those are not the men who elect Presidents, nor is the Republican independence of Northern New York to be found to any great extent among those who fancy themselves alone to be "Independent Republicans." As regards this Congressional district, the two counties composing it, St. Lawrence and Jefferson, gave 10,136 majority for Garfield in 1880, but only 1,377 majority for Folger for Governor in 1882; and it would be hard to find many sensible men here who believe that if President Arthur tries to run Edmunds for President he will fare very much better in these two counties than Secretary Folger fared when it was his luck to be the President's victim. The average Republican majority in these two counties last November on the unimportant portion of the State officers then elected was 7,274. Their Republican majority at Presidential elections the last twenty years figures in the New York *Tribune* Almanacs at from 9,500 to 11,200. The majorities of only a few such counties as these cannot be spared nor risked in this year's canvass in New York State, and Blaine is the choice, most earnestly, of four-fifths of the Republicans in St. Lawrence and Jefferson, as their delegates made manifest in 1876 and 1880.

There is a very considerable leaven of the civil-service reform sentiment in this part of the State. I happen to be Secretary of the Watertown Civil-Service Reform Association, and I have recently had opportunities for knowing that not a man in this vicinity who is confessedly interested in the reform movement looks upon the attitude of the leaders at Chicago of the so-called Independent Republicans, most of whom have achieved a reputation as civil-service reform Captains, as other than a grotesque curiosity of political bedfellowship. Having exhorted their countrymen righteously, "Lo, these many years," against machine methods in politics, they strive to secure the nomination of a far-down third or fourth choice of the party, expecting to accomplish it only by dragging to his support President Arthur's machine-made delegates from the Republican cipher States at the South, and those who go to Chicago by the machine votes in the Democratic cesspools of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. If a man so nominated could be elected President, how could he then divorce himself from his marriage with the machine in the political support every President must have to make his Administration successful? What a situation would be his, for spurning the machine and administering reform in the civil service!

In an interview with Delegate-at-Large Roosevelt, of this State, published directly after the Utica convention, he was reported as saying that "both the Arthur and the Blaine machines were smashed at Utica." His youth and his freshness in politics may excuse him if he has somehow misapprehended the meaning of the term "machine." Mr. George William Curtis should take the young man gently by the hand and tell him what it means, and ask him where and how there has been any possibility for Mr. Blaine to place his hand upon a lever of the machine. And he may assure him, still more softly of course, that he will never behold a more genuine, general, deeply-rooted, longer-lived admiration for a public man, bursting out afresh every four years to give itself effect, than this for Mr. Blaine, nor a personal devotion more splendid.

I do not assume to assert that New York can not be carried for another Republican than Mr. Blaine; but it is just now a common expression in this part of the State that with Mr. Blaine in the field there need be no stump oratory, torch-light processions, nor brass band clap-trap to bring out the vote in Northern New York.

ALPHA CHILD.

ARTHUR,

AND THINGS NOT YET FORGOTTEN.

CHICAGO, June 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We are told a great deal about Arthur's services, rendered under most trying circumstances. The truth is, that accident has twice placed him in prominent position, before those strikers could reach him who must otherwise have overwhelmed him with their claims, and that, on the last occasion, the well-known, even unreasonable, generosity of the American people removed from his path every unusual difficulty.

Not even the deepest attachment for the great Garfield, mixed with not unnatural bitterness for his old opponents, was permitted to assert itself when it came to giving Arthur the traditional "fair chance." History will not show an instance of similar forbearance and self-control. With such support, it may be admitted that Arthur did on a few occasions vindicate correct principles, upon issues so clearly defined by popular demand that the worldly wisdom of an ordinary New York ward-politician would not admit of another decision. But are these acts, because they so conformed to the people's distinct commands, now to be accepted as representatives of their author? If so, let it be remembered that they fly in the face of his former pronounced and well-established record; that he has as President made very important appointments, which absolutely disprove his belief in his newly-adopted doctrines, and which unanswerably establish that he is ready today, when deemed expedient, to evade the civil-service laws which he pretends to uphold, as he was seen before to defy his superior's orders on the same subject. It cannot be forgotten that as Vice-President he joined the lobby at Albany for the reëlection of the resigned and yet not resigned Conkling; and personally participated, in the most disreputable manner known to politics, in the struggle against Garfield, who had wisely selected, as the main point of fortification against the National party machine, the very office which Arthur's notorious stand as the Collector of New York had stamped as the head and front of party corruption and bossism. It cannot be forgotten that he who built up and defended that corrupt system in New York became President, indirectly at least through an attack upon it, and now poses before the people as an exalted reformer and as the enemy and destroyer of his own creature. Let it be remembered that this stanch protector of civil-service reform in the North relies upon a solid phalanx of United States officials from the South; that recognition for him is demanded by those followers who hitherto were, with him, the open and loud opponents of his now boasted measures—who today, unless Nature has made strange exceptions in their behalf, are still the secret enemies of those measures—and who are chiefly distinguished for shameless disrespect to the memory of our elected President.

Let all this be remembered, and even Arthur may appreciate the degree of forbearance which permitted his old sins to sink into oblivion, where he should be glad to have them rest—a forbearance which will not stand, if he attempts to build upon it for his own purposes. He mistakes the signs. Wherever he has sought support on his own account, independent of the circumstances which gave him power, he has been chastised for his presumption, and his present effort to procure title to that which he should decently consider a trust can only induce others to support that man who was identified to the last moment with the cause of Garfield. Of course we must except those civil-service reformers who have suddenly become followers of Arthur, and have succeeded in making a dangerous candidate of a hopeless one. However, they remind one of the sentimental ladies who send flowers and sympathy to repentant wife-slayers, and who, by such and further aid and support, give hope and strength and the means for future harm to the culprits. Reformers should be made of sterner stuff.

THE IRISH FOR BLAINE.

HIBERNIAN ENTHUSIASM FOR THE MAINE STATESMAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—A remarkable degree of enthusiasm has been developed among the Irish-American citizens here in favor of the Maine statesman for the Presidency. Scores of them have been canvassed on the subject, and there is an almost universal feeling among them in his favor, but one of them having been found who would not vote for him. He declared that his only reason for not saying that he would support Blaine was the fact that he was "a reg'lar machine Dimmycrat, and always voted her shtrait." But, he added, every Irishman within his acquaintance, no matter to what party he belonged, would vote for the Man from Maine, knowing that he would make a President who would have no apologies to make to John Bull.

Similar sentiments are heard constantly among the Irish at work on the streets here, and in the mines and shops. One of the best-informed Irishmen of Sangamon County said yesterday: "The Irish, from Maine to California, are for Jim, and don't you forget it." When reminded that the Irish were mostly Democrats, he said: "To the Divil wid Dimacracy. They squint toward British free trade anyhow, and our people's gittin' tired of it. We know Jimmy Blaine's not for that, and John Bull knows it too. If Blaine's the candidate, the Dimacracy can't hould tin per cint of the Irish."

BLAINE AND ARTHUR IN NEW YORK.

SOME FIGURES TO BE WELL STUDIED—BLAINE SWEEPS ALL THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS—ARTHUR AND EDMUNDS HAVE SECURED THE DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS.

Seeing the unprecedented and daily-increasing popularity of Mr. Blaine throughout the country as a Presidential candidate, and the almost certainty of his receiving the nomination at Chicago—a distinction which he has neither sought nor in his inmost heart desires—his enemies are endeavoring by every possible means to obstruct the torrent which with irresistible force is sweeping everything before it.

First, they tried the "Catholic" dodge. Failing in this, in shameless disregard of every principle of honor, they revived the "Mulligan letters" scandal. Meeting with no better success here, with faltering courage they now attempt to raise an alarm by declaring that Blaine "cannot carry New York," and in this last effort they are joined to some extent by the friends of certain other more or less prominent candidates who, though unwilling to take part in the baser designs of Mr. Blaine's defamers, hope in this way to gain some advantage to themselves.

Let us examine into the facts a little and see what there is to support this declaration.

It is presumed, to start with, that the people will be likely to support a candidate of their own choice with more heart and enthusiasm than they will one who is not their choice.

It is equally fair to presume that they know their own minds, although there are some who will deny this, and that they are capable of deciding for themselves as to their choice of a candidate.

In the recent New York Republican State Convention it was found on a test vote that Mr. Blaine had 243 of the delegates, against 256 unevenly divided between the other candidates.

The delegates who supported Mr. Blaine represented 360,000 or three-fifths of the entire Republican vote cast for Mr. Garfield in 1880! This statement can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to examine the Garfield vote in New York by counties, which may be found in any of the political almanacs, and by referring at the same time to the list of delegates to the State Convention.

Is it not clear then that Mr. Blaine is the choice of the Republican voters in the Empire State, and is it not the hight of absurdity to contend that the man whom the people want is not the strongest man to run?

Let us look at the facts from another standpoint. From the table given below it will be seen that Mr. Blaine's strength comes, in almost every instance, from districts that give large Republican majorities, and upon which we have to depend in the election:

TABLE SHOWING THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, IN THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY ARE REPRESENTED IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION BY BLAINE, ARTHUR, AND EDMUNDS RESPECTIVELY:

Districts.	*Rep. Maj.*	*Dem. maj.*	*Blaine delegates.*	*Arthur delegates.*	*Edmunds delegates.*
1	....	3,319	....	....	2
2–5	....	9,311	2	3	3
6–13 N. Y. City Dists.	....	41,285	1	15	....
14	....	491	2	....	....
15	....	695	1	....	....
16	3,470	......	1	....	....
17	672	......	2	....	....
18	4,275	......	....	2	2
19	....	3,060	2	....	....
20	4,319	......	2	....	....
21	5,929	......	....	2	....
22	10,136	......	2	....	....
23	2,308	......	2	....	....
24	....	383	2	....	....
25	5,796	......	2	....	....
26	6,166	......	2	....	....
27	9,279	......	2	....	....
28	859	......	2	....	....
29	8,495	......	2	....	....
30	3,360	......	1	....	....
31	5,477	......	1	....	1
32	3,351	......	....	2	1
33	541	......	....	2	....
34	10,230	......	2	....	....
			33	26	9

A RECAPITULATION.

Total Republican majority:	
In Blaine districts	60,476
In Arthur districts	14,095
In Edmunds districts	5,091
Total Democratic majority:	
In Blaine districts	9,537
In Arthur districts	42,197
In Edmunds districts	6,802

Where the district delegates are divided between the candidates the majorities are divided proportionately.

Who then can be said to be the choice of the Republican voters of New York?

If Mr. Blaine cannot carry New York surely nobody can!

The States that Mr. Blaine can carry outside of New York, and the Electoral vote of each:

California	8	Iowa	13
Nevada	3	Pennsylvania	30
Colorado	3	Kansas	9
Oregon	3	Rhode Island	4
New Hampshire	4	Maine	6
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	11
New Jersey	9	Massachusetts	14
Illinois	22	Michigan	13
Ohio	23	Minnesota	7
Indiana	15	Nebraska	5
Vermont	4	West Virginia	6
Total			218

Whole Electoral vote, 401; necessary to elect, 201.

A FIRM BELIEF.

SOME PREDICTIONS AS TO ELECTION RESULTS.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Without claiming to be a seer or prophet but one who by extensive travel, observation, and common sense has acquired a knowledge—not a politician's wisdom—of the drift of public opinion and the feeling of the Republican masses, I would like to put on record a prediction as to the results in certain States, provided that either Blaine or Arthur is the nominee.

First—That Blaine, if nominated, will carry:

New York by 20,000 majority.
New Jersey by 3,000 majority.
Ohio by 25,000 majority.
Indiana by 8,000 majority.
California by 10,000 majority.
Oregon by 3,500 majority.
Nevada by 1,000 majority.

Second—That Arthur, if nominated, will be defeated in—

New York by 50,000 majority.
New Jersey by 7,000 majority.
Ohio by 30,000 majority.
California by 6,000 majority.
Oregon by 1,000 majority.
Nevada by 800 majority.

And, third—That no man but Blaine can be named who can carry the Pacific-coast States.

A. L. BARTON.

ILLINOIS FOR BLAINE.

NONE OF HER DELEGATES SHOULD VOTE FOR ARTHUR.

BUCKLEY, Ill., May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today you make Mr. Chauncey I. Filley say: "I think his (Logan's) votes will stick by him; but, if they should not, Arthur might get them." I trust this is only talk, and not facts. Who is Chester A. Arthur that he deserves so much at the hands of the delegates of Illinois? Where does his following come from? How many delegates can you name for him who are not directly or indirectly the recipients of his official bounty, and therefore under political bondage to him? O no! The delegates from Illinois may vote for John A. Logan as long as they like; but to drop him and vote for Arthur would be the meanest insult they could put upon the people of Illinois; for it is a notorious fact that James G. Blaine has a larger following in this State than any candidate before the American people, and, were a fair vote taken today, without any political wire-pulling, he would have a solid delegation in convention. Now, if Gen. Logan would secure the lasting gratitude of the American people, and at the same time make sure of the Presidential honors in 1888, he will, after the first ballot, request his followers to give their strength to the grandest statesman in the whole country—James G. Blaine.

W. L. R. J.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

BLAINE THE MAN THEY ARE ANXIOUS TO VOTE FOR.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Several Democrats have said to me that they would vote for Blaine if nominated. If there are many of that mind, then there is another reason for nominating him. If it is the thing to nominate Tilden because his party calls for him, why is it not the thing for the Republican party to nominate Blaine under precisely the same circumstances? In traveling around I find here and there one talking for Arthur, but I believe that Blaine will run much better with the people. Give the voters the man they are anxious to vote for, and we, the people, will make things lively for the Democratic party this fall.

CHARLES ROGERS.

THE GLAD NEWS.

A BUCKEYE BOOMING FOR BLAINE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

O say, have you heard the glad news that was sent,
O'er the telegraph-wires, from the People's Convention?
Have you heard who they named to be next President?
It is Blaine, who has long been the People's presension!
Though twice he was slain, it was ever in vain—
He lived in the hearts of the People again;
From the prairies of Kansas to the mountains of Maine,
They are shouting for joy o'er the triumph of Blaine.

Ever faithful and true to the cause of the Right,
Ever bravely he fought for the People's protection;
'Neath the Capitol's Dome, in the thick of the fight,
His lance ever shone with the brightest reflection!
And, though twice he was slain, it was ever in vain—
He lived in the hearts of the People again;
And the jewel of Freedom once more will remain
In the Land of the Free, and the keeping of Blaine.

O where is the one who can lead us like Blaine,
To vanquish the foes of our Country's progression—
Who can lead Freedom's host on to victory again!
'Tis the statesman from Maine who can lead the aggression!
Though twice he was slain, it was ever in vain—
He lived in the hearts of the People again;
And Freedom's proud army, like a wild hurricane,
Will vanquish the foemen, 'neath the banner of Blaine.

From the highway, the byway, the field, and the lane,
From the mountain, the hilltop, the meadow, and valley,
Come the shouts of hurrahs for the Plumed Knight of Maine;
And around him the army of Freedom will rally!
Though twice he was slain, it was ever in vain—
He lived in the hearts of the People again;
And November will weld one more link in the chain
Of the triumphs of Freedom, by the victory of Blaine.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 31, 1884.

H. KUGELMAN.

NOTES.

QUIET AT THE LELAND—PRAISES OF CHICAGO.

At the Leland the arrival of a large number of New York and Massachusetts delegates and politicians greatly changed the appearance of the rotunda from its quiet aspect of Saturday, but at no time during the day was there a sign of excitement. The hotel luckily escapes the crowds of lookers-on who blockade the Pacific and Palmer, and while the heaviest work outside the convention will doubtless be quietly planned there the fruitless clamor of the cross-roads politician will not invade its retreat. However much opinions may differ in regard to the leading candidates the feeling against dark horses from principle seemed to be common with politicians of all shades. There was consequently little or no dark-horse talk indulged in. The large number of people out driving made the front of the hotel very attractive, and the boulevard and park never appeared to better advantage. Praises of Chicago as a convention city were heard in all quarters, and predictions that few National Conventions would hereafter be held elsewhere were frequently made by visitors.

CHICAGO WORKINGMEN AGAINST ARTHUR.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday remarks on the fitness and unfitness of the Republican candidates were expressed freely. Arthur's action in vetoing the Chinese Immigration bill was held up as a stroke of political folly which had cut off from him the votes of the labor unions all over the country. "The voters on the Pacific coast," said a member of the Chicago Typographical Union addressing a TRIBUNE reporter, "will never, never vote for Arthur after that. No man who is so much of a silk-stocking as that fellow is can expect the following of the trades-union men. I tell you, sir, Arthur's chances, if he has any, are not to be based upon our support as workingmen."

NEVADA DELEGATES.

The Nevada delegation is now complete and is quartered in Room 40 at the Palmer House with the other Pacific coast representatives. The delegates are as follows: The Hon. C. C. Stevenson, State Senator M. D. Foley, J. H. Rand, J. A. Palmer, S. L. Lee, C. S. Young, and Wells Drury, alternate and correspondent for the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise.*

IN BRIEF.

Collector Robertson placed the Blaine vote on the first ballot at the close of the day at 340. He was feeling jubilant as he entered the Leland, and said the prospects could not be better. A Western cyclone he thought had been at work.

Rhode Island, it was claimed by the Blaine men late last night, would go over from Edmunds on the first ballot. It is acknowledged by the Edmunds people that Little Rhody was shaky, but they did not think it would break away from them so soon.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICANS COMING—A STRONG BLAINE SENTIMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Hamilton left tonight accompanied by some fifteen citizens. There is not a Republican politician left in the State Capital. Sentiment here is strongly in favor of Blaine.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

Further Particulars of the Shooting Near Nashville, Mich., of Dr. Foote by Editor Strong.

HASTINGS, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—The Nashville shooting continues to cause great excitement. The circumstances are said to be as follows: Mrs. Strong, wife of the Nashville *News* editor, has been for some time a patient of Dr. L. A. Foote, of that village. The frequent visits of the doctor to the home of his patient, and the numerous calls of the latter at Dr. Foote's, had occasioned many rumors concerning them. These reports at last reached Strong's ears, and he lately determined to satisfy himself about them. Twice the last week he left his home in the morning, stating that he would be gone two or three days. Both times he returned the same evening. The last time (Friday night) it is said that what he saw satisfied him. Saturday forenoon he was upon the street looking pale and evidently troubled over something, and surely very determined about it. No one knew what was the matter. About 10 o'clock he drove up to Foote's office, found it locked, and learned from the order-slate that the Doctor had gone south of town. Strong drove rapidly in that direction. About a mile out he stopped and waited for Foote's approach. They met about 11. As the latter drew near Strong said to him: "I want that letter my wife sent you." Foote denied having it, and Strong, who was now desperate, whipped out a revolver and shot Foote in the left leg. The latter attempted to get away, but was overtaken. Twice again Strong shot at him, neither shot taking effect, and twice the weapon snapped. Both men then jumped from their buggies and engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter. The editor was getting much the better of his adversary when some farmers who had heard the shooting came up and separated them. Strong was determined to kill Foote. Strong is one of the most talented and prosperous local editors of the State. Foote is a good physician, and has borne a good reputation till the reports came out concerning himself and Mrs. Strong. He strongly protests that his relations with her have always been honorable. The affair causes widespread sorrow. Strong regrets having allowed his anger to get the better of his judgment. Sensational developments are expected at the adjourned examination Monday.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—The news received here last night that the Pittsburg rolling-mill men had signed the scale of wages settles matters here. The strike feared as possible tomorrow will not take place, though the mills will shut down ten days for repairs.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., June 1.—A delegate convention of coal-miners of the third pool yesterday decided to strike against the quarter of 1 cent reduction in the mining rate. Fifteen hundred men will be affected.

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Neuendorff's Opera Company in "A Trip to Africa."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Dollars and Sense."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "The Duke's Motto."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Callender's Minstrels.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Charles A. Gardner in "Karl the Peddler."

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Buffalo Clubs at 3:30. Thirty-ninth street grounds—St. Louis Unions vs. Chicago Unions at 4 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ÆTNA LODGE, NO. 130, A. O. U. W.—Hall corner North Clark and Centre-st. Regular meeting every Thursday night. Nomination and election of officers June 5. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed.
S. CRANE, M. W.
D. W. SCATLIFF, Recorder.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1884.

EXTRA EDITION OF SATURDAY'S PAPER.

The supply of Saturday's edition of The Tribune containing a cut of the convention hall and a list of the delegates was exhausted by 10 o'clock Saturday morning. An extra edition has since been printed, and copies of that issue can be obtained at The Tribune counting-room.

Judge Henry H. Coolidge, of Cass County, Michigan, died Saturday night at an advanced age.

Mr. J. B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, who is for Arthur, admitted that Blaine had the boom yesterday.

Five of the six delegates from Delaware are pronounced Blaine men. One will vote on the first ballot for Arthur.

The Rev. E. A. Larrabee, the new pastor of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) in this city, took charge yesterday.

Julius C. Dietrich, a San Francisco machinist, shot his wife, inflicting a very dangerous wound, Saturday night, and then committed suicide.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, ex-Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, and a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday. He was in his 63d year.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday at Cornell University. A large congregation heard the discourse, which was mainly directed to the students.

Mr. O. C. Hill, one of the Blaine delegates from the Fourth Missouri District, thinks that his favorit will receive at least nine votes from the Missouri delegation from the start.

The best estimate of the standing of the New York delegation gives Arthur 30, Blaine 28, and Edmunds 14. It is thought that one of those claimed by the Edmunds men may go over to the Blaine party.

Senator Thomas M. Bowen, of Colorado, is in the city trying to win over some of the delegates from his State for Arthur. He has failed. The Colorado delegation is solid for Blaine.

Col. Clark E. Carr, at the head of a delegation of Illinois men, visited the California headquarters yesterday and made a speech in favor of Logan. The Californians remained unshaken in their allegiance to Blaine.

The Maine delegation arrived in this city yesterday, and was very enthusiastically received by the Western Blaine men. The Californians were particularly demonstrative, greeting the Eastern men with a genuine Californian hurrah.

Congressman Robert Smalls, who heads the South Carolina delegation, arrived yesterday. Mr. Smalls says the second choice of the delegation is Blaine. His name awakens an enthusiasm in South Carolina that Mr. Smalls can hardly account for.

The International Cable News Company of Chicago has been incorporated. The stock is placed at $100,000, and the incorporators are Richard Michaelis, Alexander F. Stevenson, and Carl Lotz. The Cicero Horse & Dummy Railroad Company has also been incorporated. It proposes to build a horse and dummy railroad from the corner of West Madison and West Fortieth streets, south on Fortieth street to Twelfth, and thence on Twelfth street to Proviso, with return track on West Harrison street from the western to the southern line of Cicero.

Mr. Farris, one of the Texas delegates, is prepared to wager that fifteen delegates from his State will vote from the first for Blaine; Arthur will get but ten votes, and Logan will get one. It is not unlikely that the whole delegation will go to Blaine after the second ballot.

Four of the Kentucky delegates are sure to vote for Blaine from the first. And it is believed that five others will follow their example when the second ballot is taken. An effort was made yesterday by the Arthur Kentucky leaders to win back the Blaine men, but the effort did not succeed.

Charles Farciot, a member of the firm of Farciot & Wehrle, wine-dealers, of Sandusky, O., has been missing since May 12. It is believed that he fled to escape the importunities of creditors, and that he has involved his partner in serious financial difficulties. Farciot is said to be in Europe.

A fire at Paducah Saturday night destroyed the Knights Templars' hall and a large store. The falling walls demolished three small structures. The loss is placed at $100,000. A paper-mill at Rockton, Wis., valued at $50,000, was destroyed by fire, and Independence, Ia., had a $40,000 blaze.

Advices from Milwaukee indicate that there is no truth in the rumors that some of the delegates to the National Convention elected to vote for Blaine have gone over to Arthur. The Blaine delegates will act in accordance with their pledges and the sentiment of the community in which they live.

Senator Mahone and Congressman Dezendorf with their rival delegations from Virginia have arrived in Chicago. They are preparing for a spirited contest as to which delegation shall be admitted. Two of the Mahoneites have broken away from him; one will vote for Blaine and the other for Logan.

The Nebraska delegation with one exception, Mr. Read, a Postmaster, will vote for Blaine first, last, and all the time. It is possible that Mr. Read will also cast his vote for Blaine after the first or second ballot. The delegation organized yesterday by electing Judge Thurston, a strong Blaine man, Chairman.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday at the Central Church, and pictured his ideal of a National candidate. He should be one, Prof. Swing said, who can add to politeness and affability among friends a brain that can grasp the condition and needs of the Nation and a heart that can love all the millions of the land equally and wisely.

At a late hour last night it was reported that there were serious defections from Arthur in the Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky delegations. All efforts to whip the defectants into line failed. Internal-Revenue-Commissioner Evans found it impossible to keep some of the Kentucky delegates from breaking away to Blaine.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached yesterday on "Our National Life and Responsibility." He thinks there is too much political partisanship in our National Government, and that in selecting candidates for high offices there is a growing disposition to ignore brains, ability, and high character, and to take into account the amount of money that the candidate or his friends can afford to spend in the canvass.

It is rumored that Senator Plumb, notwithstanding that the overwhelming majority of the Kansas Republicans favor Blaine, will vote for Arthur as a mark of his appreciation of the President's appointment of Judge Brewer to a Circuit Court Judgeship. The Kansas men in Chicago are not disposed to think that Senator Plumb will do anything so contrary to the wishes of his constituents.

Messrs. Newton Edmunds, P. C. Shannon, and James H. Teller, members of the Sioux Indian Commission, have returned to Yankton after a visit to the Sioux Reservation. The Commissioners tried to induce the Indians to sell their lands, about 1,000,000 acres, at the rate of $2 per acre, but the red men are not disposed to sell just now. They are holding out for a better price in all probability. The million acres are held by about 1,400 Indians.

The Western Union officials Saturday offered to run wires into the private houses of five of the candidates for the Presidency at Washington—Blaine's, Logan's, Sherman's, Lincoln's, and Edmunds'. The offer, it is understood, was accepted. Mr. Blaine does not propose to use the line to his house, however, as he intends to leave Washington tomorrow for Augusta, Me., in the vicinity of which he intends to pass the summer.

Several delegates arrived yesterday from Pennsylvania. Among them S. R. Deppen and F. Livingood, of the Eighth District, and F. S. Hartman, of the Ninth. All are for Blaine first and last. Public sentiment in favor of the Man from Maine is so strong that they would not dare to vote for any other candidate. Mr. Hartman stated that his fellow-delegate from the Ninth District, E. L. Reinhold, who has been claimed by the Arthur people, will certainly vote for Blaine. Lollenberger and Passmore, two delegates from the Thirteenth District, also claimed for Arthur, are now disposed to vote for Blaine, thus giving him forty-eight out of the sixty votes of the delegation certainly.

While the delegates to the National Convention who hope for the election of the Republican ticket this year are inquiring into Arthur's chances for carrying New York, they should also take the time to ask the Ohio men what the prospect for carrying that State in October will be if Arthur be nominated. Let them buttonhole the Ohio men and ask them confidentially to give their honest opinion in this matter—not for publication nor for effect, but for the information and guidance of delegates who want a candidate who can be elected. Ohio is now a Democratic State. It must be recaptured from the Democrats in October or else the Republicans will go into the Presidential election dejected and disheartened. Delegates from all parts of the country should take the pains to ascertain from well-informed and trustworthy Ohio men what the relative chances of carrying that State will be with Arthur or with Blaine as the Presidential candidate.

Several additional Ohio delegates arrived yesterday, and it is announced that there will be a meeting of the full delegation this morning to adopt a course of action. The course which seems to meet with most favor is to divide the vote of the State between Blaine and Sherman, giving each twenty-three men. Judge Foraker, who will nominate Sherman, will probably be made Chairman of the delegation. There are reports of an understanding between the Sherman and Blaine men by which the entire vote of the State will be given to Blaine at any time that it may appear that doing so would give him the nomination. These reports were confirmed yesterday by Maj. McKinley, whose first choice is said to be Sherman. He said to a Tribune reporter that the delegates would stick to their respective candidates until the second or third ballot, and added, "but Blaine will be nominated." Maj. McKinley, by the way, is talked of for Temporary Chairman of the convention. He is acceptable to the Blaine men, but the Sherman men do not think it would help their candidate to have him secure the place.

The general impression among intelligent observers and men behind the scenes at the Grand Pacific and the Palmer House yesterday was that, if the convention were to ballot for President today, Blaine would certainly be nominated. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested at the Blaine headquarters. Delegates from various States whose first and last choice the Maine statesman is poured in during the day and brought cheering intelligence. Several delegates who have been on the doubtful list or who were claimed by the Arthur men pronounced their intention to vote for Blaine. Authenticated reports were received of defections from Arthur among the Southern delegations. Powell Clayton and fully one-half of the Arkansas delegates are now put down for Blaine; gains for Blaine also were reported in the Texas, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin delegations. Mr. John B. Henderson, who has been spoken of as the gentleman who was to second the nomination of Arthur, stated to the Blaine managers that he would do no such thing, that he would not even vote for Arthur, and was not averse to Blaine. While the Blaine managers had every reason to congratulate themselves on the hopeful prospects for their candidate, the Arthurites were worried, disappointed, and crestfallen, and they resorted to glee-club singing to keep up their courage. The so-called business-men's boom was voted a flat failure. Its insignificance in Chicago disappointed the Wall-street men, who did not appear much around the Arthur headquarters yesterday. Their absence was commented on by the managers in language not in keeping with the sacred character of the day.

IT IS BLAINE OR ARTHUR.

A large number of delegates in the Republican Convention are opposed to the nomination of either Blaine or Arthur. If they were united they would hold the balance of power; but they are scattered among several candidates. These gentlemen may as well make up their minds that one of the two leading candidates will be nominated. Arthur has many supporters who would prefer Blaine to any "dark horse," and Blaine has many supporters who would prefer Arthur's nomination to that of any third candidate whose pretensions shall have helped to beat Blaine. The delegates who are supporting the various candidates outside of Blaine and Arthur may make themselves important in the convention by going over to one or the other of these candidates, but they will exert no influence if they persist in adhering to some candidate who cannot be nominated. The Blaine column and the Arthur column will both hold out stubbornly because both are satisfied that one or the other of these candidates will be nominated. If the break shall come first in the Arthur following, Blaine will certainly receive enough of his votes to be nominated. If the break shall come first in the Blaine ranks, Arthur will get enough of his delegates to give him the nomination—the feeling among many Blaine men will be, "Let Arthur have it and make the race. If "he is defeated the blame will rest on his "head and those of his officeholders who have "pressed him on the convention." The whole Blaine vote cannot be transferred to any "dark horse." There is no Garfield in the convention to capture it by his magnificent presence and overshadowing brain power.

In the meantime the delegates who are throwing away their votes for "favorit sons," and "independent candidates," and "dark horses" will have it in their power, if they desire, to bring either Blaine or Arthur to the front. Those who would sooner take the chances of the election with Blaine than with Arthur should vote for the former after casting a complimentary vote for their first favorit; those who believe Arthur to be the choice of the Republican voters as against Blaine should vote for Arthur. If votes be withheld from Blaine which would have gone to him in preference to Arthur they will practically be cast for Arthur, for many of the Blaine delegates will undoubtedly vote for Arthur just as soon as it shall become evident that the delegates supporting the outside candidates will not permit Blaine to be nominated. The delegates who are opposed primarily to both Blaine and Arthur will do well to ponder on this feature of the case, and determine which of the two they would prefer to the other in order that they may influence the choice of the convention when the critical moment shall arrive.

A WORD TO THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

There are or will be before tomorrow at least 150 officeholders in this city, delegates to the National Convention, and several hundred more on the outside, designated and appointed to come here by the machine to vote for and work for Mr. Arthur as the Presidential candidate. Not one of these men will pretend to deny that it was the patronage of the Presidential office which sent them here, in violation of the civil-service policy of the Republican party, and not one of them will care to deny that they vote and work for Arthur with the hope of continuance in office themselves or getting offices for their friends.

Can they afford to do this, seeing that it probably involves the defeat of the party? What do they hope to gain by it? Does not the ordinary instinct of self-preservation teach them that they are pursuing a hopeless policy and that they are taking the one road which is certain to land them in ruin? These men come largely from the Southern States, not one of which can be expected to cast a Republican majority. There is no hope from that quarter. What grounds have they to expect the election of Mr. Arthur in New York? It is as certain as the sunrise tomorrow morning that the Democrats will nominate Tilden if alive, and he carried New York against Hayes by over 32,000 majority. If Tilden is not alive Cleveland will be nominated, and he beat Mr. Arthur himself in the person of his proxy, Judge Folger, by over 192,000 majority only eighteen months ago. That campaign was managed and engineered by Arthur's own lieutenants. It was a campaign intended to secure a personal indorsement of himself, and the Government patronage and prestige were freely used to secure the election of Folger. He intruded his own personal interests upon that election, and its personal character was openly avowed and understood. He could not have more distinctly asked for a verdict from the people of New York if he had been the candidate in the place of Folger. And what was the result? Nearly 100,000 Republican voters staid at home and refused to vote at all, and almost as many more voted for Cleveland. This was only eighteen months ago. Will they inform us what change has taken place that induces them to hope Arthur can now carry New York against either Tilden or Cleveland?

A State election takes place in Ohio in October next which will be regarded as the sure indication of the complexion of the State in November. The Democrats are now intrenched in power there by the results of two elections. They have the returning boards, the control of patronage and office, and all the political machinery in their own hands. If the Republicans are defeated in Ohio, it will cast such a damper on the party that they will go into the general contest a month later disheartened and dispirited. Will the Southern office-holding brigade inform us how Ohio is to be carried in October if Arthur is nominated this week?

Can these Federal officeholders afford to try experiments and risk defeat for the sake of holding on to their office six or eight months longer? Mr. Arthur has but a few months more to serve and his term will be at an end. There is no danger that he will remove any one from office during its remainder. That possibility is too absurd to consider. Can they afford, then, to invite defeat for the sake of keeping in office a few months longer, or can they afford to force the nomination of a man who cannot carry a single State where the battle will be close because they are afraid that any other President might disturb them in their possession of office? By what right or principle of fairness do they assume to dictate Arthur as a candidate to the convention, which, if it contained no officeholders, would nominate Mr. Blaine by a two-thirds vote on the first ballot?

CAN ARTHUR CARRY NEW YORK?

Many of the delegates to the convention which meets tomorrow are bound to Arthur by the Federal offices they hold or the offices which have been promised to them, but all should keep in mind that unless the Republican candidate can be elected there will be no office for anybody who takes part in the Republican Convention. Every delegate, therefore, whether he be an officeholder, an officeseeker, an officebroker, or interested as a citizen in the success of the Republican party, should ask himself seriously whether Arthur can carry the State of New York against either Tilden or Cleveland—for one of them will be pitted against him. If he can't he will be defeated; for his unfortunate record on the Chinese question will cost him the votes of California, Nevada, Oregon, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and the loss of New York will be fatal to him. And even if he carries New York his chances will be little short of desperate, as he is sure to lose Indiana and most probably Ohio, and, unless the Bread-and-Butter Brigade of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and the Carolinas can give him the Electoral votes of those States, he will be gone.

In making up a judgment on this question, there are several conditions which cannot be fairly ignored:

1. Folger was defeated by nearly 200,000 votes only eighteen months ago when he was put forward as the special representative of Mr. Arthur. Cleveland was the man who beat him. Personally, Folger was a strong candidate and had the advantage of the solid support of the Administration and the machine. If Arthur at that time encountered a defeat altogether unparalleled in the political annals of the country, although he was running a man for Governor who had the confidence and respect of the people of New York, what reason is there to believe that he can revolutionize public sentiment in that State now and secure a majority when he comes forward himself without the advantage of Folger's prestige and personal popularity?

2. Any confidence which has been inspired by the recent "business-men's" meeting of Wall street in Arthur's behalf must be tempered by the recollection that a similar meeting, called very much by the same men and conducted upon precisely the same basis, was held in Folger's interest. If the "business-men's" meeting of 1882 did not prevent Cleveland from defeating Folger by 192,000 majority will the "business-men's" meeting of 1884 prevent Tilden or Cleveland from defeating Arthur in 1884? It must be remembered that Folger was running as Arthur's proxy, and the significance of the comparison cannot be obscured.

3. The Republican voters of New York State had an opportunity to indorse Arthur when they selected delegates to the National Convention. If Arthur had been their choice they would undoubtedly have sent an Arthur delegation to Chicago. He was the only aspirant for the nomination in their State. He had the active support of the Government officeholders and the "machine" of which he was so long the chief manager. In spite of these notable advantages he failed to secure a majority of the New York delegates, and those who come to Chicago in his interest represent for the most part the Democratic districts of the city, which will roll up vast majorities against the Republican candidate for President. These are facts which nobody will attempt to deny; do they indicate that Arthur has a reasonable chance to carry New York State against Tilden or Cleveland?

4. Some of the obstacles which Arthur will encounter in New York are summed up in a recent letter written by a New York Republican to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, from which we extract the following:

> Against him will be arrayed the influence of Grant, Conkling, Platt, and the old Stalwart crowd which he is accused of deserting. Though much weakened, they are still a power. Against him will be arrayed those who especially revere the memory of Garfield. Few know how deep and earnest this feeling is against the President. Unjust and unreasonable it may be, but it controls many votes adversely and chills many more into inactivity. Against him will be arrayed many papers whose influence another candidate might secure. The *Times* will be openly hostile, the *Tribune* lukewarm, if not cold. The only outspoken, zealous supporter would be the *Commercial Advertiser*, of limited influence. The capricious *Herald* urges his nomination, but according to its rule of action would oppose his election. The papers of the interior, Syracuse *Journal*, Utica *Herald*, Rochester *Democrat*, Buffalo *Express*, and many others, have given so many weighty reasons against his nomination that, in the event of his candidacy, the Democrats could quote Republican testimony against him for the whole campaign. Against him will be arrayed all the haters of the machine. The President was himself the boss of the machine for years, and the men who now run it are his "familiars." They are detested in every county of the State west of the Hudson River. It must not be forgotten that, in his canvass for delegates, President Arthur did not secure the indorsement of a single Republican stronghold in the State. The depressed financial condition would, according to all precedents in our history, specially injure the President under whose Administration it occurred. Among the petty scandals of the Administration the enormous fees paid to George Bliss for services in the star-route cases would take thousands of votes from the President in the usual elections of the State. The readiness of a large section of New York Republicans to rebuke President Arthur was shown eighteen months ago, when his personal representative, Mr. Folger, was buried under an adverse majority of nearly 200,000 votes. It will be a great mistake to suppose that anything in Mr. Arthur's Administration can reverse that adverse decision.

5. Certainly it will not be to the advantage of Arthur or his friends to nominate him if he cannot carry New York, for in that case he will surely be defeated. The party will be the loser and the Arthur faction will not be the gainer. Every delegate who personally prefers the nomination of Arthur should stop "booming" long enough to give Arthur's status in New York careful and candid consideration, and to inquire quietly concerning his chances among the delegates from that State who represent Republican districts. It is certain that the nomination of Arthur will throw away the votes of the Pacific States and hazard the loss of the labor vote throughout the country. Unless valid assurance can be given that he can beat Tilden or Cleveland in New York State then it will be suicidal to nominate him. His *best* friends will give this consideration full weight.

GEORGIA.

It is asserted that the Georgia delegation is "solid" for Arthur. The delegation disposes of twenty-four votes in the convention. Mr. A. E. Buck, delegate-at-large and carpetbagger from Maine, is booming vigorously for Arthur. Mr. Buck is one of the "King's beef-eaters," and feels in duty bound to support the man who feeds him at the public crib—until the 4th of March next. Beyond that date Mr. Buck doesn't appear to have looked. This is a list of the Georgia delegation and their mode of livelihood. They are all here to carry out Mr. Arthur's peculiar ideas of civil-service reform:

A. E. Buck, Clerk United States Court and United States Commissioner, Atlanta.
W. A. Pledger, Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta.
W. H. Johnson, Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta.
W. D. Moore, clerk to Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta.
W. T. D. Wilson, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta.
C. W. Arnold, Postmaster, Albany.
A. M. Wilson, United States Commissioner, Savannah.
W. W. Brown, United States Commissioner, Macon.
L. M. Pleasants, Collector Internal Revenue, Savannah.
Elbert Head, son of Postmaster and Deputy, Americus.
Madison Davis, Chief Clerk, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Athens.
James Blue, customs service, Brunswick.
Cæsar Few, Postal Clerk, Thomasville.
E. Seward Small, Postal Clerk, Eastman.
J. C. Beal, Postmaster, La Grange.
J. Q. Gassett, Postal Clerk, Cartersville.
M. A. Wood, revenue service, Madison.
J. B. Gaston, revenue service, Gainesville.
W. T. Holden, Postmaster, Augusta.
J. E. Bryant—No office.
John H. Devaux—No office.
G. P. Burnett—No office.
C. D. Forsythe—No office.
R. R. Wright—No office.

There is a rumor that a part of those holding "no office" are inclined to vote for Blaine, as they do not think it right or safe for delegates from hopelessly Bourbon States to force an obnoxious candidate on the Republican States. Would it not be well for some of the Georgia officeholders to take the same sensible view of their relations to the question? What good will it do them to help fasten a candidate on the Republican party who may shipwreck the ticket—losing Ohio in October and of course New York in November? Here is the way Georgia helped to elect a Republican President four years ago:

For Hancock	102,548
For Garfield	52,522
Majority for Hancock	50,126

But 50,000 does not begin to measure the full Democratic majority when that party puts forth its power. It did not half try in 1880, but in 1876 it gave the Republicans a taste of what it is capable—viz.:

Tilden	130,488
Hayes	50,246
Democratic majority	80,242

Is it quite fair to the Republican States that the Federal officeholders of a State which gives 80,000 Democratic majority should undertake solidly to foist on the Republicans of the North the weakest of all the candidates that are named for the Presidency? Would it not look better and be wiser for them to divide up their votes about in proportion to the apparent strength of the leading candidates? This will be at least a prudent thing for them to do.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The rapidity with which the country has recovered from the shock of the financial collapse is something remarkable. Within a little more than a fortnight two score of banks and important business houses have closed their doors, the values of securities have declined many millions, money has been at times unobtainable in New York at any price, United States bonds have been almost unsalable, and many of the important functions of banking have been suspended in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains. Today affairs are back almost to their normal condition in the country at large, and in New York the improvement has so far advanced that a week or two ought to see the removal of all the restrictions under which the banks are working. Saturday's clearing-house statement was in wide contrast with that of the preceding week. Instead of a loss of specie and legal tenders there was a gain and the reserve is no farther below the legal limit than it often is in good times. There has been, too, a marked advance in the stock list, and, while this is due largely to the tactics of speculators, it could not have happened unless there had been an improvement in the financial situation. And by as much as prices are advanced the pressure on the banks is relieved, for loans can be called or collaterals sold out without loss to borrower or lender. This recovery is another proof of the financial strength of the country and the nerve of our business-men in the face of adversity.

But we must not forget that the cure is in important respects superficial. Nothing has been done to remove the causes of the panic. Some of these causes grow out of human depravity, and will disappear only as men become better, but others can be dealt with by law and the rigid administration of justice. There is no good excuse for the failure to execute the law against the overcertification of checks; no reason why bank officials who speculate with the funds of their depositors should not be disgraced and kicked out of their positions. The main cause of the disaster we have seen in the last two or three weeks was not any misfortune that could not have been prevented, but rascality that should have been discovered at its very inception and nipped in the bud. Every day's developments in regard to the banks which have failed make this fact more evident. And there is no good reason why managers of corporations should be left any longer in a position to deceive investors in their securities in regard to their earnings, their debts, and other important facts which every person who has furnished the concern any capital has the same right to know as the President of the company. When we have removed these causes of business trouble we shall have some reason to congratulate ourselves, but for the present we are justified in only a moderate degree of pride.

One of the dangers to the general prosperity now is that the railroads and other great corporations will think it necessary to reduce wages. There is in many cases doubt whether they are earning the dividends they pay, and, of course, if they are not, the pay-roll will be one of the first points on which they will begin their economies. Much depends on the crops, and fortunately there is now every evidence that they will be abundant. But the coal roads are having a hard time of it, and the Reading is going to pay off in scrip, which will add $1,800,000 to its already enormous debt. The company relies on a revival of business by-and-by to enable it to take up this scrip, but what will it do if the revival does not come? Other roads are dangerously near the same condition, and the plight is not a pleasant one for persons who are dependent on the income of the securities for their subsistence. Those who get their living from the manufacturing corporations are no worse off than they were three months ago—and no better. The mills are going on about as they have been for some time, barring the temporary embarrassments incident to a tight money market. In the trades there is here and there a strike, but no general discontent, among the laborers.

There is no material change in miscellaneous traffic. It was not in a condition to receive a serious shock from the financial disturbance. Nevertheless operations have been restricted by the panic. The distribution of goods is small, but prices have not been further reduced. There has been no increase in the number of mercantile failures, and confidence in the stability of prices has not been impaired. In fact, legitimate trade is almost in the same condition as if nothing unusual had happened, and its prospects depend on almost the same contingencies as before the Wall street hubbub.

THE WABASH RECEIVERSHIP.

Another series of scandals like those which grew out of the wrecking of Erie are evidently expected if we may judge from the comments of railroad-men and the press as reported in our column of railroad news to follow from the action of the managers of Wabash in applying for Receivers. It is but a few days since the public were assured by the gentleman who built the house of paper that is now tumbling down that there was no thought of having a Receiver appointed. Hardly has this announcement been made when all along the serpentine length of the line which this road winds through half a dozen States there is a concerted movement for the simultaneous appointment of Receivers, and what makes the coincidence still more noteworthy is the fact that the Receivers are the partners, friends, or agents of the gentleman who said so short a while ago that there would be no Receivership.

There has been a good crop of scandals in connection with the Wabash Road already, particularly in the manner in which a market was made for the stock by the associates of the distinguished financier who manufactured them. The Directors of the Wabash stood in the streets of Chicago and New York and steered their friends and the public into the game that was being played by their leader. There is good reason to believe that the road has never earned a dividend, but dividends were paid out of the proceeds of sales of bonds in precisely the same manner that Grant & Ward paid big profits to their depositors out of the new deposits that kept flowing in as long as the dupes lasted. It was the intention of the manipulators of this deal to keep up this operation until on the reputation of paying steady dividends the common stock of the Wabash could be unloaded at par. Nothing but the sudden change in the tides of the financial world from flood to ebb prevented the successful consummation of this conspiracy.

It is not necessary to take the extreme view adopted by some of the critics of the Wabash Receivership to see that there are in this affair the germs of a Receivership scandal which may equal the worst which disgraced the liquidation of insolvent corporations in New York during the period between the panic of 1873 and 1878. The Wabash Road under the late management has run into debt heavily throughout its whole length of 3,000 miles. The system which they undertook to build up has broken down. The rents they obligated the corporation to pay it is not now able to meet. The interest on the bonds which they issued at inflated valuations the property under their conduct of it cannot pay. Its employés have for months been obliged to live on such credit as they could get from storekeepers, since the road could not or did not pay them their wages. Those who have furnished it with supplies are still out of their money. If any persons are entitled to ask for Receivers it is those to whom are due the rentals, the wages, the pay for supplies, the interest which the present managers have proved themselves incapable of providing for. But strange to say the Receivers are not representatives of them, but of the very men who have brought the concern to the verge of bankruptcy.

It is true that theoretically the Receivers are officers of the court and that they are supposed to act on the holiest principles of justice in their administration of their trust. But when we learn that the principal Receiver is the former partner of the chief engineer of this new ruin in railroads, and recall the past history of both these gentlemen in the discharge of trusts, it is impossible to withhold a smile of derisive pity for the greenness of the simplicity which imagines that the Wabash Receivership is to be run for any other purpose than to make the wreck complete. The Receivers are theoretically the officers of the court, and do what the court tells them to do, and the court, like the King, can do no wrong. But experience has proved that to be a roseate view of courts. The practical fact is and must be that the courts do what the Receivers tell them to do. Judges are not railroad-men, and cannot, in the press of business, master the countless details of the liquidation of a vast corporation like the Wabash. They must rely to a very great extent for their premises on the Receivers.

The advantages of the interest that owns the Receiver are obviously incalculable. It has the initiative in everything and has the ear of the court. Judges incur no greater responsibility than that of the choice of Receivers. Why they should as a rule show such precipitancy in granting the first request that is made to them for Receivers is unaccountable. The Receiver is their officer; they are morally responsible for him, and they should not consider any caution too great to be taken to see to it that when a Receiver is appointed he should be an honest man and one that really represents the upright liquidation of the administration of the trust, and not the sinister purposes of the wreckers. Judge Pratt, of New York, has just refused to appoint as Receiver of the Atlantic State Bank the candidate who was recommended by those who had wrecked it. He declared, what every citizen has felt, that it is simply monstrous that the men who have wrecked a corporation can virtually appoint Receivers to perpetuate their mismanagement under the protection of a court. It is to be regretted that the Judge before whom the application for the Wabash Receivership was made in this district did not take this ground. Such judicial defense of trusts is greatly needed.

BLAINE AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

One hears in the hotel corridors the objection to Blaine made by Arthur and Edmunds boomers that Blaine is "too impulsive, too aggressive, too belligerent" and that "he will get us into a foreign war if elected President." This is said with the purpose of prejudicing the business interests of the country against him. They really mean that he is too patriotic—too much of an American in his feelings.

It may be admitted that Mr. Blaine is chagrined at the defenseless condition of our ports which is being constantly paraded in Congress, in the newspapers, and on the stump. It may be that he would use his influence as President to make our coast defenses and our navy equal to the task of successful defense against a foreign attack. It may be that he would construe such an insult as Bismarck recently put upon the country in the Lasker matter as a provocation for urging better preparations for defense. It is to be hoped that he would inspire Congress and the country with an ambition to protect the commerce and good name of the Nation. Isn't it time that some new courage and new vigor were infused into the National policy?

When an American Minister is snubbed at a foreign court, or when the righs of an American citizen abroad are abridged or threatened, or when unjust discriminations are made by foreign Powers against American products in violation of commercial treaties, the Nation is told by the State Department that it must submit because it is not prepared to enforce its rights nor even to defend its seaport cities from bombardment in case of foreign attack.

Mr. Blaine replies that the true remedy is to provide a system of defense which will make the Nation self-reliant and protect it from the menace of first-class Powers and the insults of third-rate States. This, say the soulless money-grabbers and gamblers of Wall street, "will cost money." Of course it will. But what wiser use can be made of a part of the $120,000,000 surplus which Congress doesn't know what to do with and refuses to repeal? Mr. Blaine would employ sufficient of it to construct or purchase guns of such range and power as would protect the seaboard cities from destruction by foreign ironclads and provide war-ships to break a blockade and swift cruisers to run down the enemy's merchant steamers in case of war.

The seaboard cities which are warned to beware of Blaine's "spirited foreign policy" would be the chief beneficiaries of that policy; for it would protect them from being bombarded and burnt. To illustrate: If Bismarck's injurious and insulting conduct toward the American people had been resented he might have concluded to send some steel ships and Krupp guns to shell New York City. Then Wall street would have been at the mercy of Bismarck's long-range guns, for the moneyed men and the corporations would have been required to furnish the millions to purchase the exemption of the city from threatened destruction. Blaine's foreign policy proposes to avert humiliation and disaster of that kind by providing ships and guns that would keep Bismarck's fleet at home or send it to the bottom if it attacked one of our seaports. This policy should receive the approval and coöperation of the very classes who are urged to distrust him on account of it.

Blaine is a practical believer in the Monroe doctrine, which holds that the American Continent should be protected from any further extension of European jurisdiction. To him that doctrine is something more than a mere theory; it is a vital principle which should be sustained at every point. The American people are with him in this matter. They are not disposed to abandon the traditional policy of the Nation nor to imperil it by indifference to the insults or encroachments of European Powers. It will be a sorry day for America when the impulse of patriotism and the love of independence shall be sacrificed to a greed for money which begrudges the necessary expenditure for National defense and counsels submission to foreign insults. If Mr. Blaine's candidacy represents the assertion of the National American policy it will be a powerful element of strength before the people.

An incident in the history of Saturday's operations in Wall street seems to indicate that all the speculating bank Presidents are not dead yet. Early in the morning it was given out that the bank statement was so bad for the week that it would not be published. The stock market felt the blow, and showed it in depression of prices and business. Word was wired to numbers of the brokers in Chicago that President ——, of the —— National Bank of New York, had stated to inquirers that the bank statement revealed so heavy a decrease in the reserve that it would not be made public. The effect of this in Chicago was that a number of people sold stocks in the expectation that the market was on the verge of more trouble. But the bank statement was published, and it was a very good one indeed. It exhibited the remarkable improvement, under all the adverse circumstances, of an increase of over $4,000,000 in the reserve instead of the ruinous decrease which President —— is reported on good authority to have announced to his "friends." The stock market, instead of dropping, advanced sharply, and those who sold in the morning on the false news from New York were corresponding losers. There may be other explanations of these facts than that the bank President who gave this false information is speculating in Wall street, and as an operator for lower prices is willing to scatter false news to carry the market his way, but it is not easy to see what that other explanation would be. Have we another Seney, or Eno, or Fish to uncover in the bank purlieus of Wall street?

Ex-United-States-Marshal Strobach, of Alabama, said to a Tribune interviewer:

> Talking about allowing the North to name the candidate while we sit supinely by is absurd. I tell you we owe no gratitude to the North. We carried our State for Hayes in 1876 and we can do it again with Arthur at the head of the ticket.

If Mr. Strobach is correctly reported he talks foolishness. Alabama did not come within gunshot of going Republican in 1876. "We" did not "carry our State for Hayes in 1876," and "we" can "do it again, with Arthur at the head of the ticket," just as "we" didn't do it for Hayes. You failed most shockingly in 1876, Mr. Ex-Marshal, and you will fail again this year just as badly, no matter who is nominated. Here are the cold, clammy figures showing how you carried Alabama in 1876 for Hayes:

For Samuel J. Tilden	[illegible]
For R. B. Hayes	[illegible]
Majority for Tilden	[illegible]

It will be seen that Tilden's majority was half as large as Hayes' whole vote.

The next election in Alabama resulted as follows:

Hancock	[illegible]
Garfield	[illegible]
Majority for Hancock	[illegible]

If Mr. Strobach will examine these figures he may see the propriety of letting the North nominate the candidate, and the gross impropriety of the delegates from Alabama voting in candidate on the Republican States they don't want and whom most people believe can't begin to be elected.

You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice.

Special to Arthur Organ.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The reports that Senator Don Cameron is for Blaine, or Sherman, or Logan, or Lincoln, or anybody but Arthur are pretty effectually disposed of here today by the announcement that Senator Cameron and wife are to spend the coming week at the White House as guests of the President.

Another "special" to the same organ, and printed in the same issue:
HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.—Senator Don Cameron arrived home this afternoon, and will remain here until after the Chicago Convention.

BLAINE was elected by *the people* member of the Maine Legislature in 1858, and by his fellow-members in 1860 Speaker of the lower branch of that body. He was elected a member of Congress seven terms by the following majorities:

1862	3,422	1870	2,320
1864	4,328	1872	3,568
1866	6,591	1874	2,830
1868	3,346		

He was three times chosen Speaker of the National House of Representatives, serving in that capacity from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875. He received the nomination for the Speakership in the Republican caucus each time by *acclamation* (an honor not enjoyed by any candidate for the Speakership before or since), and he never had a ruling reversed or overruled by the House during the six years he held that onerous and trying office. He was appointed Senator July 8, 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill to become Secretary of the Treasury, and he was elected Senator Jan. 16, 1877, both for the long and short terms, by the unanimous vote of all the Republicans in the Maine Legislature, both in caucus and in their respective Houses. He was made Secretary of State March 4, 1881, by President Garfield, and held that office until Dec. 12, 1881, when he was succeeded by F. T. Frelinghuysen. Mr. Blaine's public life began in January, 1858: it closed temporarily at the end of 1881, being a period of twenty-four years. It was continuous. He was promoted by the people from one place to another, *and he never got before the people that he was not elected.* His defeats have been confined to two National Conventions of his own party, in both of which he was the undoubted choice of a majority of the delegates from the Republican States. The politicians have beaten him twice, but the people never. Compare this long, honorable, and illustrious career with that of his chief opponent for the Presidential office. Without disparagement of President Arthur, can it be said for a moment that he is as well-equipped in point of experience or capacity for public affairs to discharge the duties of the Presidential office as Mr. Blaine is? *Mr. Arthur has never been elected to any office* save the Vice-Presidency, and then he was riding behind a more distinguished and more popular man than himself. What he would do if he should be a candidate for an elective office for the first time as the head of the Republican ticket nobody can tell, but it will be a rash experiment for the party to let him make the trial.

THE Republicans of West Virginia are not talking wildly when they declare that they can carry their State this fall for Blaine, as the returns of recent elections show. In 1876 Tilden carried the State over Hayes by 13,757. Hancock over Garfield was 11,148, but his majority of all the votes cast was but 2,000. Here are the figures:

Hancock	57,391
Garfield	46,243
Weaver	9,079
	55,322
Democratic majority	2,069

Since that election the third party have coalesced with the Republicans, and in 1882, when the elections went disastrously against the Republicans everywhere else, West Virginia voted as follows:

Democratic	46,440
Republican	43,651
Democratic majority	2,789

Since then the Republicans have grown stronger, and they feel perfectly confident that with Blaine for a leader they can sweep the State at both the October and November elections.

Why should the Bread-and-Butter Brigade farther South, in hopeless Bourbon States, deny the West Virginia Republicans the chance of wheeling their State into the Republican column?

ARTHUR has been in public life twenty-five years, but he has never been elected to any office save the Vice-Presidency, and then he was the tail to another man's kite. There will be no Garfield to pull him through this year.

DOUBLE figures may be needed to reckon the Democratic majorities in New York and Ohio if Arthur is nominated.

THE nomination of Arthur would fall like a wet blanket on the old Garfield district in Ohio.

POSITIONS on the Republican State ticket in Ohio will go begging if Arthur is nominated.

ARTHUR personally is all right, but the Presidency is not a personal question.

PERSONALS.

Norton's Intelligencer revives a poetic squib written in 1807 by James Monroe, who was afterward President, as applicable to some of the votaries of tobacco at the present day—young men who ask permission to smoke in the presence of ladies, knowing that a reluctant consent may be expected:

'Tis evening now; beneath the Western star
Soft sighs the lover through his sweet cigar,
And fills the ear of some consenting she
With puffs of smoke and vows of constancy.

Washington at one time conceived the idea of letting his Mount Vernon estate out in farms to English or Scotch farmers, and communicated his plan to his friend and correspondent, Sir John Sinclair, at whose instance an Englishman named Parkinson was induced to come over. The voyage took twelve weeks, and almost all the fine stock, worth thousands of dollars, which he brought with him died on the way. Poor Parkinson viewed the crudity of everything here with utter disgust, and was much incensed by Mrs. W. saying to him: "I am afraid, Mr. P., you've brought your fine pigs to a bad market." Of course he wrote a book anent his American experience, and his growls are amusing.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, has the reputation of giving the most elaborate dinners in Washington and takes a good deal of pride in it. His income is large and he finds it difficult to spend all of his money. He keeps one house in Detroit, another in New York, and a third in Washington, and finds satisfaction in entertaining his friends. His hobby is dogs. One pet cost him $1,000 and another $600, which was about $250 a pound. The Senator has the finest cook in Washington, a Frenchman named Emile, to whom he pays $2,500 a year for baking his griddle-cakes, and he has another man, at wages of $50 a month, who does nothing but look after the dogs.

"In coming from Venice to Verona," writes Miss Florence Kelley, daughter of Representative William D. Kelley, "we passed through Padua, and the conversation turned upon Portia and drifted to Judge Ludlow's refusal to let Mrs. Kilgore practice law in Pennsylvania. We were coming back to Zurich—Miss Lizzie Sargent to her medical work as a specialist for the treatment of the eye, Miss Ella Sargent to a term's lectures in literature, and I to my political science—and we all agreed that our position in respect to educational advantages is painfully like that of the negro at the close of the War. A few American institutions make us welcome; a few admit us, but would be thankful if we did not wish to come; but more of the best universities still refuse to see the duty of fitting women for responsibilities which we must in consequence bear without being adequately fitted for them. But Europe welcomes us, as she welcomed the negro, to much of the best that she has to give. Oxford was proud of the presence of the daughters of Longfellow, Zurich is proud of the presence of the daughters of ex-Minister Sargent, and the College de France and the Universities of Cambridge, London, Victoria, Copenhagen, and all Italy and Switzerland bid us welcome."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Commercial Cable Company's Concession Displeasing to French Industrial Circles.

Talk of Consequential Damages for the Dynamite Outrages in London—A Papal Letter.

Signs of Weakness in the Triple Alliance—Three Balloonists Killed and Others Wounded.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE.

M. BOUCHET'S POSITION.

PARIS, June 1.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Paris papers announced yesterday that M. Bouchet, Deputy for Bouches du Rohn, intended at an early date to put a question to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs regarding the concessions to the Commercial Cable Company. Your correspondent at once called upon M. Bouchet, and was most courteously received by him. M. Bouchet is a rather short, thick-set gentleman, having very little daylight under him. His head is large and well-formed. He has bright, intelligent hazel eyes, and gray hair and whiskers. In reply to a question M. Bouchet made the following statement:

"I am going to do my best to dissuade the Government from according a concession to any cable company not administered and worked by Frenchmen and subjected to French inspection and control. There already exists considerable uneasiness in French industrial circles as to the concession to a foreign company which is believed to be prejudicial to French interests. There is a general feeling, especially among my constituents, that the Ministry is not exacting the most advantageous terms from this foreign company. Personally I am in most agreeable relations with M. Coohery, but the matter is too important to my constituents not to insist on having the whole question placed before the Chamber of Deputies. I have not yet decided how I shall bring the matter on for debate, probably on the discussion of the appropriations in about ten days. I have the greatest admiration for America and her institutions, and I especially approve of the energetic efforts of your politicians in protecting native American industry. My object is merely to protect native French industry."

GERMANY.

A LETTER FROM THE POPE.

BERLIN, June 1.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The announcement that the Pope has addressed a letter to the Emperor is unfounded, but I hear on the best authority that such a letter was written by the Pope to the Crown Prince, thanking him for his visit and expressing a wish that it would lead to a good end and to peace. The Crown Prince handed the letter to Prince Bismarck, who replied through the Foreign Office.

VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS.

The Empress of Russia will arrive here the 4th inst. and will stay till the night of the 5th. The Emperor gives a gala dinner, and Prince Bismarck will come from Friedrichsruhe to pay his homage.

DEATH OF DR. STROUSBERG.

BERLIN, June 1.—Dr. Strousberg, the well-known financier, is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: The results of today's investigations by the London police have made it almost certain that the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square was not the main objective point of the miscreants who planned the dynamite explosions of last Friday night. The police theory is that the dynamiters aimed to concentrate public excitement about the square in order to obtain a clear field for operations elsewhere. The conspirators hoped to cause an immense rush of people from St. James Park, Spring Garden, and the other resorts in that vicinity, and calculated that the explosion in Scotland Yard would still further distract the attention of the police and public, increase the panic, and leave the way clear for attacks on the Government offices and the Houses of Parliament. The general feeling of the public is no longer so much one of alarm as of irritation and disgust. On every side today are heard the most emphatic denunciations of the American authorities for allowing the dynamite propaganda to be so openly preached in New York and other cities. Hearty anathemas are heaped upon the head of O'Donovan-Rossa, who is believed here to be an active dynamite conspirator, and not the self-seeking, harmless braggart which the United States officials describe him to be. A portion of the London press mean to insist upon Rossa's arrest by the American Government.

One effect of the outrages will doubtless be to secure conviction and long terms of imprisonment for John Daly, James Egan, and William McDonnell, who are now on trial at Birmingham for treason-felony in connection with dynamite conspiracies.

A letter from the Pope was read in all the Catholic churches at Rome today denouncing the authors of the London explosions.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A cable message from London says: It is currently reported that a Cabinet meeting was held Saturday to consider the diplomatic course to be pursued by her Majesty's Government toward the Government of the United States in regard to the dynamite assaults lately made and the conspiracies still fulminating against the peace of Great Britain. The deliberations were, of course, strictly secret, but it has leaked out that diplomatic measures are afoot for the treatment of the dynamite danger. The Cabinet at this meeting discussed earnestly the advisability of transmitting a diplomatic note to the American Government on dynamite plottings generally. It is understood that it is in contemplation to authorize Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate with the British Minister at Washington pressing on him a strong diplomatic inquiry as to the practicability of the American Government preventing the accumulation of funds for dynamite purposes. This inquiry, it is declared, will be supplemented by a hint that Great Britain is inclined to raise the question of guarantee against future attacks from America and possibly a demand for consequential damages to be settled by arbitration. Rumors of this sort are agitating American circles here.

PAY FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A cable from Dublin says: The people of the County of Westmeath today presented their two members of the House of Commons, Messrs. Timothy Harrington and T. D. Sullivan, with a purse of £700 each. This movement is evidently the first step taken by the people toward paying their representatives in Parliament. Parnell has advocated something similar for a long time, and a fund for that purpose will, it is thought, soon be raised.

DENIAL BY GLADSTONE.

LONDON, June 1.—Gladstone denies the authorship of the *Fortnightly Review* article on the foreign policy of England.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

A Papal encyclical was read today in the churches of England warning the people against joining secret societies, under pain of excommunication. The letter says: "Freemasonry at its inception was probably merely a friendly society; but if so," it asks, "where was the necessity for the blind obedience demanded of its votaries?"

FRANCE.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A Paris cable says: During the races at the Town of Lille today an aeronautic speculator, who had brought thither a captive balloon, advertised a number of ascensions to allow each event on the program to be witnessed by a fresh carload. The car was so badly balanced and overloaded that when the balloon had risen to a hight of 140 feet the passengers, twenty in number, became scared and changed their places. The car was overturned and the entire number of passengers hurled to the ground. It was a most horrifying spectacle as body after body struck the earth. The shrieks of the spectators were terrifying; men turned away and women fainted. Three of the balloon's passengers were killed outright, and all the rest are frightfully injured.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

SYMPTOMS OF DISRUPTION.

PARIS, June 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Gaulois* says: There are symptoms of a break-up of the triple alliance. Since the interviews between M. de Giers and Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe the mutual confidences of the courts of Berlin and Vienna are ceasing. The indications of a secret entente cordiale between Russia and Germany are found in the brilliant style in which Prince William went to St. Petersburg, in the constant exchange of court courtesies, and in the warmth of the welcome the Emperor gave to the Czarina when passing through Berlin.

NEW YORK NEWS.

Arrest of Rufus Minor, One of the Best Known Bank Sneak-Thieves in the Country.

The "Times" Makes a Declaration Strongly Favorable to Lincoln for the Presidency.

RUFUS MINOR ARRESTED.

A WELL-KNOWN BANK SNEAK-THIEF.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Rufus Minor, or Pine, or Andrews, or Charles Rogers, or George Williams, whose number in the rogue's gallery is 1967, has been arrested here and is now held at the police headquarters. He is one of the parties who March 21 robbed the Commercial Bank of Augusta, Ga., of $2,700. Minor has always been a bank sneak-thief. He is of commanding presence. He talks like a gentleman, has an intimate knowledge of banking business, and his forte is in drawing a bank official into conversation and so engrossing his attention as to enable a confederate in slippers, stocking-feet, or gum-shoes to slip in and seize money or securities. Minor was last "in trouble" in June, 1883, when he was arrested in this city for complicity in a sneak robbery in Baltimore. In that city Sept. 25, 1882, while a clerk of Wilson, Colston & Co. was cutting coupons from $12,000 worth of bonds of the Columbus & Greenville Railroad Company in the Cashier's room of the Bank of Baltimore, Minor and a confederate entered the place. While Minor talked the confederate vanished with the bonds. Minor escaped conviction. He took part in the robbery of $32,000 from the First National Bank of Detroit in 1879, of $4,000 in pay-envelopes from the Providence Gas Company's office in 1880, of $56,000 from the Middletown (Conn.) Savings Bank in 1881, of $35,000 from Col. Morton's office in the Brooklyn post-office in 1882, and of $71,000 in bonds from the People's Passenger Railroad Company in Philadelphia a month later.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

HIS PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The *Times* Monday morning will say that it recognizes the fact that the nomination of Mr. Edmunds may not be possible; and that should it be found necessary to choose some other than Mr. Edmunds in order to secure the votes of the present supporters of Mr. Arthur or Mr. Blaine "what stronger name could be presented to the convention, what name more certain to secure a hearty and united indorsement than that of Robert T. Lincoln?" The *Times* emphases the point that Mr. Lincoln has no political debts, and that, "next to the name of Edmunds, the name of Lincoln is the strongest that could be presented to the convention and to the country."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF JEREMIAH MILLBANK.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Jeremiah Millbank, a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, died this morning of heart-disease at his residence, No. 6 East Thirty-eighth street.

DR. KOCH AND THE CHOLERA-GERM.

A vote of 135,000 marks has been unanimously granted to the doctors who have risked their lives in their brave and thorough investigation of the causes from which the cholera is supposed to spring, and that, too, in its most unhealthy hot-beds among the swamps of India. The hero of the hour at Berlin at present is Dr. Koch, the President of the commission, who has just returned from India, where he has discovered the cholera germ. In appearance he is described as of medium hight, very thin, with a serious, energetic, spirituelle, student's face. His beard is brown, but his hair is becoming gray, and this, together with his glasses, makes him seem to be older than 40 or 41 years. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and afterward pursued his microscopic studies of bacteria at Breslau under Prof. Cohn. Geheimer Rath Koch has been known to the scientific world for some time as a conscientious and accurate observer, but to the non-scientific world his name was unknown until his discovery of the cholera germ. It now promises to be as famous as that of Jenner or Harvey. Dr. Koch is to receive 100,000 marks, and the remainder will be divided between his two assistants and the analytical chemist who accompanied the party. A grand banquet in their honor took place the 13th inst., in the Central Hotel, Berlin. They had a special audience with the Emperor, and were lately at a dinner given on their account by the Minister of the Interior.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—[Special.]—A distressing accident occurred this noon at the mouth of the pass of Chefmenteur in Lake Borgne, by which three young men, Willy Cook, Eddie Loren, and William Debus, were drowned. The three men, with five others, had been fishing and were returning to the bridge, when in rounding Redfish Point, at the mouth of the Chef, they encountered a heavy sea, and the boat they were, in a large clinker-built yawl, shipped several seas and then capsized. Five of the party were saved by Mr. A. E. Lavandais, who fortunately chanced to be near by with his boat. The three young men who were lost were known in business circles and highly esteemed. Cook once swam ashore, but seeing Debus struggling in the water swam back to rescue him, and both were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

London *Truth*: It seems to be supposed here that a morganatic marriage is a sort of Hagar arrangement. This is a mistake. In Germany society is divided into castes. If a man of one caste marries a woman of an inferior one, the marriage, which is perfectly valid, is termed morganatic. This means that his wife and the wife's children do not rise to the caste of the man. So, again, if the wife is of a superior caste to the husband, the marriage is morganatic. For instance, the marriage of the Duke of Hamilton with a Princess of Baden was morganatic; and the marriage of Princess Louise with Lord Lorne would, had either party been German, have been a morganatic one. Both Prince Teck and Prince Louis of Battenberg are the issue of morganatic marriages.

SUICIDED BECAUSE HE WAS POOR.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 31.—Michael Levy, aged 42, killed himself today. He was formerly a dry-goods man in San Francisco. He left a note saying that he could not stand the disgrace of being a poor man.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—During the thunder-storm of tonight the 7-year-old boy of ex-Policeman Frank Niezerowski was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

The Chicago Contest as It Appears to the New York "Times."

Arthur Losing Ground and Blaine Forging to the Front.

Correspondents of the New York *Times* in Chicago telegraphed that paper last night as follows:

With great assiduity the Blaine men are cultivating the friendship of the Logan and Sherman men. This friendship has given rise to the report that an alliance has been made between the Blaine, Sherman, and Logan men. Blaine men whose word is good assert that there is no such alliance, nor any understanding, but admit that they intend to keep on good terms with the opponents of Arthur. They do not attempt to conciliate the Edmunds men, whom they count upon as leaning toward Arthur.

The canvass made today of the delegations shows the members of the convention, so far as can be ascertained, to be for the different candidates as follows:

James G. Blaine	323
Chester A. Arthur	306
George F. Edmunds	73
John A. Logan	47
John Sherman	33
Joseph R. Hawley	12
W. T. Sherman	6
Scattering or doubtful	21
Total	820

The headquarters of the Arthur men were not visited by such crowds as were present in the Blaine parlors. There was no interest manifested by the Arthur men in their candidate. Of enthusiasm for him there has not been the first spark. The work done for him is perfunctory. If there is any one thing that he should regard with fear it is the lack of interest in his success that is apparent among his followers.

Great satisfaction is expressed among the Blaine men at their headquarters since it has been ascertained that Judge Foraker is disposed to admit that, in case Arthur's nomination should appear to be imminent, the Ohio delegates will go to the assistance of Blaine. The Arthur men are admitting what everybody has seen to be true, that they are destitute of leaders, and the effort on the part of Arthur's friends at Washington to stem the tide against him by telegraph is not taking the place of that sagacious leadership which his cause conspicuously lacks. Whatever may happen, it is clear enough that Arthur is beaten. It is not clear that Blaine will win.

ARKANSAS.

It is pretty well settled that Blaine's managers have captured at least a part of the Arkansas delegation. Blaine men asserted today that Powell Clayton had really been for Blaine all the time, and that he would bring with him to the Blaine camp every one of his thirteen companions. Some weeks ago the entire delegation was claimed for Blaine by one of Blaine's Eastern newspapers, although the face of the returns indicated that Arthur could rely upon it. The gentlemen who persistently claimed these delegates mysteriously intimated that they had good and satisfactory reasons for their action. "You may have noticed," said a Western Senator today, "that one of the delegates-at-large is Logan H. Roots, the President of a bank in Little Rock. His influence is very great in that State. Blaine could not have gained much more if he had himself been elected in Roots' place. Roots has for years been associated in business—mail contracts and railroads—with R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis, and with Stephen B. Elkins, Blaine's manager-in-chief, and more recently with Powell Clayton, the leader of the delegation. The delegation was manufactured in great degree by that combination, and Blaine will probably in good time get all of it." One of Blaine's lieutenants said that Clayton would not only bring to Blaine at least two-thirds of the Arkansas delegation, but would also, assisted by the Roots-Kerens-Elkins combination, secure for Blaine additional votes in Missouri and Texas. One of the most prominent and at the same time most cautious of Blaine's advocates admitted in private conversation that there had been gains in Arkansas, but added that the number of votes secured had not yet been definitly fixed. On the other hand, some of Arthur's leading men acknowledged that Blaine would get part of the Arkansas delegation, and spoke of the delegates as a bad lot. Another politician, not allied to either Arthur or Blaine, predicted that Clayton would take five other delegates to Blaine on the first ballot, and that on the second the remaining eight would fall into line.

THE UNCERTAIN STATES.

Blaine will get one vote from New Hampshire. It is now probable that the remaining seven will be cast for Arthur, although four of them were at one time regarded as supporters of Edmunds.

New York has now 28 votes for Blaine, 28 for Arthur, and 14 for Edmunds. The contest in the Albany district, if decided in favor of the Draper faction, will give Arthur two more votes. If decided in behalf of the Smyth faction, as justice would demand that it should be, at least one vote would be gained for Blaine, and possibly two. The contest in the Sixth New York District will amount to nothing, and O'Brien and Brady will keep their seats. The Blaine people insist that Thomas Cornell, B. Platt Carpenter, and Congressman Wadsworth will eventually vote for Blaine.

Of New Jersey's 18 votes 14 are claimed by the Blaine people and 4 are allowed to Edmunds. The Edmunds people claim five, and are doubtless correct in their judgment. A moderate estimation given today is 7 for Arthur, 7 for Blaine, and 4 for Edmunds.

Pennsylvania's vote is divided, according to the most conservative judgment, between 45 Blaine and 15 Arthur delegates.

Maryland has thirteen Blaine and three Arthur delegates.

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio will give Blaine seventeen, Sherman twenty-three, and six doubtful. This estimate gives Blaine no more than he actually possesses, and were a ballot taken today he would command at least three of the six put down as doubtful. These six are delegates who have declared for no one, and contain whatever strength Arthur could command in any case.

Indiana—The estimate for Indiana is based on the supposition that Senator Ben Harrison's name is not to be presented. In that case the vote will be: Blaine, 15; Arthur, 4; Edmunds, 5; John Sherman, 6. In case Harrison is proposed he will secure twenty-two out of the thirty.

Illinois stands, Logan, 40; Blaine, 2; Arthur, 2. Friends of Logan claim that he will get the whole vote, and that the four doubtful ones have practically conceded their intention of standing by him.

Michigan is Blaine 13, Arthur 2, Edmunds 3, John Sherman 2, Gen. Sherman 6. Gen. Sherman will get a majority of Michigan's votes if it becomes apparent that there is a movement toward him on the part of the convention.

Wisconsin is Blaine 9, Arthur 7, Edmunds 5, John Sherman 1.

Minnesota—Blaine 7, Arthur 4, Edmunds 3.

Iowa—Blaine 24, Arthur 2. These two are based on a claim of Frank Hatton's, but the delegates from Iowa declare in a most unhesitating manner that Blaine will have the solid vote of the State.

Missouri—Blaine 14, Arthur 14, doubtful 4.

Kansas—Blaine 14, doubtful 4.

Nebraska—Blaine 7, Arthur 2, Edmunds 1.

Virginia—The placing upon the convention-roll of the names of the Mahone delegates has secured the twenty-four votes from that State, at least on the first ballot, for Arthur. At least such is the opinion of Mr. S. M. Yost, who says that the delegates, when chosen, were instructed to vote for Arthur by their districts, and that they cannot safely dodge. On the second ballot the Blaine men have a chance to capture several delegates, but it is the opinion among the delegates that Arthur can depend upon nearly all the Virginia votes until his nomination appears to be impossible.

North Carolina—The North Carolina delegation is yet unchanged, but it cannot safely be predicted what change may be expected tomorrow by the Blaine men. There are at present, according to Collector Young, three votes for Logan and nineteen for Arthur. He thinks that Arthur may get all the twenty-two votes on the first ballot.

Alabama—This State leads in the voting, and so industriously have they been "seen" by the Blaine men that today it was impossible to find one of them who would say positively for whom he would vote. It is generally believed that the delegation is on the market, and that it will favor the highest bidder with money or promises to capture them. It is given to Arthur excepting one vote.

Mississippi—Ex-Senator Bruce got the delegation together this afternoon and polled it, the result being that seventeen delegates voted to stand by Arthur, while one will vote for Blaine. It is believed that Blaine will gain three or four votes on the second ballot if he should lead on the first.

Florida—Judge John G. Long, of the Florida delegates, says he will vote for Blaine on the first ballot, and that the other seven delegates will go to Arthur. It is probable that Blaine will get two or three more votes if Arthur should fall behind on first ballot.

Louisiana—While the delegates from this State have been given to Arthur, it is believed that they will divide, giving Arthur eight, Blaine six, and Logan two. The delegates are very reticent.

Texas—Blaine claims fifteen delegates, Arthur nine, Edmunds one, and Logan one. The delegation has not yet voted in caucus, and is regarded as doubtful, with stronger Blaine possibilities.

Arkansas—Powell Clayton is said to hold the delegation in his hands. The delegates are supposed to be for Arthur, and are so classified, while it is doubtful if he will get all the fourteen.

Kentucky—While it is impossible to give an authorized canvass of this State, there is reason to believe that Arthur will get twenty votes and Blaine six, the scattering delegates having been talked to very industriously by Blaine's visiting missionaries.

Tennessee—This afternoon the vote of Tennessee is divided by an Arthur delegate as follows: Arthur seventeen, Blaine eight, Logan one. This is giving Arthur his highest vote. The Blaine men say the vote will be: Arthur fifteen, Blaine ten, Logan one.

RUMORED COMBINATIONS.

The impression that the tide was setting toward Blaine was strengthened by rumors about combinations. "With whom can the Arthur forces combine?" was a question frequently asked, and in reply it was asserted that they could combine with no one except Edmunds; that the Edmunds men were now determed to stick to their candidate; and that in any case Arthur could not get more than half of the Edmunds delegates. On the other hand, it is well known that the Blaine men and the Logan men are on friendly terms. One of Blaine's lieutenants asserted that the Logan men would vote for Blaine whenever their votes would be sufficient to nominate him. The majority of the Logan men in Illinois are for Blaine after Logan is out of the way. A Logan delegate from this State told one of his friends today that he would not vote for Logan for more than two or three ballots; after that he would go to Blaine. The Blaine men privately claim 341 votes, and one of the President's most active supporters in the Northwest said today that he allowed Blaine 340. "If they will allow us 340," said a prominent Blaine man from the East, who has not lost his head, "we shall win, for we can have the Logan and Sherman men whenever they shall become necessary to make a majority."

Some of Senator Hawley's friends are talking up a ticket composed of Harrison and Hawley. Should the son of Indiana be given first place the motto in this case would be "Tippecanoe and Hawley too."

BIGLIN AND O'BRIEN.

The special train of Arthur delegates and outsiders in charge of John J. O'Brien, Barney Biglin, and Michael Cregan, which left New York at 9:45 Saturday morning, arrived here at 3:30 this afternoon. They met with a slight mishap just before reaching the Rock Island depot by running into a fire-engine, which tore off a portion of the canvas inscribed with the name of "Chester A. Arthur for President," with which the front of the train was ornamented, and broke a leg of one of the horses attached to the fire-engine. They report having had a very pleasant trip from New York, but they met with very little encouragement for their candidate on the route. The train stopped a few minutes at all the leading towns on the line in Indiana, and, while large crowds greeted them at the stations with cheers, they were plainly told that Blaine and not Arthur was the favorit candidate of the Hoosiers. The New York and Brooklyn delegates who came by this train are mostly quartered at the Leland Hotel, while the heelers who accompanied them are scattered about the city wherever a vacant bed is to be found. It is now settled beyond question that six out of the eight delegates from Brooklyn will vote for Arthur on the first ballot.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Blaine workers and shouters combined outnumbered those of Arthur by nearly five to one. It was these circumstances that enabled the Blaine forces to create the impression that a Blaine cyclone was sweeping over the town. Some of the New York men stopped in the middle of their labors to congratulate themselves upon their organization. A great many extraordinary statements about the ability of Blaine to carry New York were made to the delegates, colored and white, who flocked into the big dining-room in the Grand Pacific, attracted by the "hooraw" in its vicinity. The colored delegates were welcomed right cordially at the Blaine headquarters. Collector Robertson and Speaker Sheard rendered yeoman service in this direction, and a saffron-colored gentleman with whom they labored was forced to admit that Mr. Blaine had a right smart chance of being nominated and elected if all their information was accurate.

ARTHUR WORKERS.

The Arthur boom lagged somewhat during the early part of the day, but received an impetus when Admiral John H. Starin and a fleet of forty merchantmen steamed into the headquarters in the afternoon. The President's New York "boys" arrived with a large and choice collection of practical workers, who were at once instructed to go to work. Some of them obeyed instructions by taking a drive out on the boulevards, and others went out like practical politicians to inspect the Blaine boom. Col. Cregan said emphatically: "Of course Mr. Arthur will be nominated." Police Commissioner French hurried in and out of the Arthur headquarters. There were complaints about the inferior organization of the Arthur headquarters forces. Charley Gould had charge of the business-men's room in the Grand Pacific, but he could not be expected to entertain everybody who visited it, and he had no assistants. Mr. Warren, Gen. Sharpe, Silas B. Dutcher, Howard Carroll, and Congressman Burleigh had too many details to cover in the adjoining room, and some colored gentlemen who came in search of political information, finding nobody to serve them, strolled out and found cheerful entertainment in the Blaine quarters. In the old days no delegate or visitor was ever allowed to escape the Stalwarts. They were sought for at every train, their grip-sacks were conveyed to the hotels by ready hands, their creature comforts were cared for, and they were scrupulously attended up to the time of the balloting in convention. Though the Arthur men were not idle, neither were they so attentive to detail nor so compactly organized. The hand of a Platt was wanting. A wire kept the President informed of the progress of the canvass, and so far as it was possible its course was dictated by somebody in Washington.

THE DOMINION.

Important Arrest in a Murder Case—A Chinaman Attempts to Commit Suicide.

TORONTO, Ont., June 1.—[Special.]—An important arrest was made today in connection with the murder of Samuel Curr. The keeper and inmates at the house No. 118 Edward street all testified at the inquest that no men were in the house after 12 o'clock Monday night. Esther Hawker, one of the women under arrest, has since divulged the fact that Albert Robinson, a painter, staid after 12, and that he and Mrs. Jeffry, keeper of the house, had something to do with the murder, which was committed with a pair of sharp scissors. Robinson was arrested today.

Sing Sam, a Chinese laundryman, was found this morning in his store, No. 125 Queen street, with several deep gashes in his stomach, from one of which the bowels protruded. Sam had been drinking heavily and smoking opium, and when discovered was delirious. He was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed to save his life if possible. There is but little hope of his recovery. Sam had cut off part of his bowels, and presented a ghastly sight. Another Chinaman, who informed the police, is held under arrest, but no doubt it is a case of attempted suicide.

MANITOBA AGAIN BECOMING RESTLESS.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 1.—[Special.]—The alleged threat of Sir John Macdonald to force Manitoba to accept the terms offered by his Government in settlement of her demands has caused a flutter of excitement here. Its effect will be to strengthen the feeling of hostility which the people of this province have for some time felt towards the Dominion. Ominous murmurings are heard on all sides, and the general expression is of defiance. Sir John's statement that Manitoba is powerless and must submit to the older provinces is particularly galling, and old-timers recall the fact that in 1871 Manitoba, with a population of less than 10,000, defied the armed forces of Eastern Canada, and forced from it all she then wanted. An appeal to arms at the present time would be attended with the same results.

DECREASE OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

There has been a large decrease in European travel this year, possibly as much as 15 or 20 per cent, according to a New York shipping-merchant. The tightness of money, the anticipation of trouble in Wall street, and the Presidential election have kept many people at home. People who did go abroad are returning much earlier than usual, and agents attribute that to Wall street also. Travel in the United States, however, is on the increase. Many who used to go to Europe now go the other way and take in Mexico, Alaska, Oregon, Colorado, etc.

Canvas cots, slightly soiled, at half price. Ladd's, manufacturer. 393 Wabash-av.

THE FAR WEST.

A Water-Spout Near Visalia, Cal.—Five Persons Killed—A Double Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—[Special.]—A cloud-burst, or water-spout, fell yesterday afternoon on the range of the Bald Hills, about twenty-five miles southeast from Visalia. A lemon orchard, situated a mile from the locality where the water-spout was precipitated, was washed away, and also a house containing the owner, Peter Stewart, his mother, wife, two little children, and R. Weisner, a sheep-herder. All perished but the hired man, Weisner. The bodies of three have been recovered, but the wife and one child are missing. Weisner says when he heard the roar of the flood rushing through the cañon toward the house he sprang out with one child in his arms and clasped a lemon-tree, but the torrent took the child from his grasp, and he was carried a mile away. He was found terribly bruised, and is not expected to recover. The bodies recovered were frightfully mangled and the clothes torn into shreds. The house was dashed into atoms.

A FALSE REPORT.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—[Special.]—The dispatch sent out from this city last night by the Associated Press, giving an account of a cloud-burst near the Colorado-Nebraska line, whereby eleven cowboys were drowned, is entirely without foundation.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—Julius C. Dietrich, a machinist, supposed to be of unsound mind, shot his wife last night and then himself. He died at 10 o'clock this morning. The wife will probably recover.

COLORING A MEERSCHAUM.

A contributor to a London scientific paper says that a very simple and effective way of coloring a meerschaum-bowl is by painting it while you are smoking, and after it becomes warm, with the creamy surface of good milk (or with cream) by means of a common hair pencil, which brings out the brown and yellow colors beautifully and as by magic.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*" is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

There is no greater aid in house-cleaning than Sapolio. Dirt vanishes before it.

THE
Convention
WEEK
WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF
Sore Heads,
Sick Stomachs,
Irritable Nerves,
Etc.,
And at a most inopportune time, especially for the Delegates.
Now, gentlemen, most every Chicagoan knows that
ARENDS KUMYSS,
OR
Milk Champagne,
Restores the stomach magically; it calms the nerves, it cools the head and lends brilliancy to the mind. Last but not least, Kumyss, though possessing wonderful medicinal virtues, is NOT a medicine, but as delicious a drink as the finest Champagne, and more wholesome.
ONLY PLACE OF SALE,
AREND'S DRUGSTORE.
MADISON-ST.,
Corner Fifth-av.

LOST TO SHAME!
Is that woman who takes no pride in her reputation, who does not care to earn a good name for thrift and cleanliness. If love for others did not prompt a wife and mother to keep a tidy house and a bright, clean kitchen a regard for her social standing in society ought to teach her to use Sapolio in all her house-cleaning work. 10 cents a cake at all grocers.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"*Apollinaris Water is an article which is produced by Nature and is not the handiwork of man; it is a Natural, and not an artificial Water.*"
U.S. Treasury, 28 Jan., 1882.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.
On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of
$2 *for*
50 large or 100 small.
FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
& 93 N. Union St.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
Are showing an extensive and well-assorted stock of
MISSES'
SUITS AND CLOAKS
At greatly reduced prices, comprising all the novelties of the season.
White Pique Suits, all sizes, from 2 to 12 years.
White Lawn Suits, all sizes, from 2 to 12 years.
Combination Suits, all sizes, from 2 to 12 years.
Silk Suits, all sizes, from 2 to 12 years.
Besides a large assortment of Imported PATTERN SUITS, in CLOTH and SILK, greatly under value.
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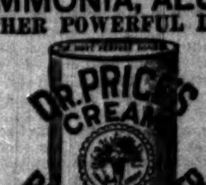

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SUNDAY RACES.

They Are Denounced at a Mass-Meeting of West Side Citizens.

Addresses by Dr. Thomas and Leonard Swett—The Latter Shows the Legal Remedy.

Dr. Kittredge Again Preaches on the Subject, and Advises Certain People to Go Back to Europe.

A MASS-MEETING.

THE DESECRATION OF THE DAY CONDEMNED.

A meeting was held in the Union Park Congregational Church last evening under the auspices of the Chicago Reform Alliance, to protest against the prevailing Sabbath desecration in the city and especially against the proposed Sunday racing. The capacious church was pretty well filled, the audience numbering about 1,000. Prof. Wilcox, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, conducted the religious exercises. Mr. J. W. Shaw, President of the Reform Alliance, opened the business of the meeting. He said the objects of the Reform Alliance were: First, the promotion of temperance; second, the procuring and encouraging of good government in the city. When speaking at the meeting in the same church four weeks ago he referred to other evils which the alliance would probably be called on to antagonize, but he had no idea then that within one month they should be called on to hold a meeting protesting against a Sunday race-track. The question was: Should the Sabbath be totally given up? Were the saloons, and the gambling-houses, and the other places of degradation not enough without adding the evils of Sunday racing?

Mr. Jenkins submitted a series of resolutions prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, protesting against Sunday racing and calling on the Reform Alliance to institute legal proceedings in case such a step were persisted in.

DR. THOMAS.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas said he would speak on the social aspect of the question and leave the legal aspect to be deal with by Mr. Swett. He briefly described how the various nationalities which go to make up the great bulk of the population of the United States regard Sunday in tradition and in actual practice. He presumed no one there wanted the adoption of a Puritan Sabbath. But neither did they want the open desecration now becoming so widespread. They wanted to keep on the broad middle ground, avoiding both extremes. There was a conservatism and a conventionalism in New York that was strong enough to prevent Sunday theatres in that city. We had no such conservatism nere. Chicago was the way to the great, new Northwest. If Chicago threw off restraint and adopted the Sunday race-course other acknowledged evils of the continental Sunday the Northwest would follow the example, for it too was without conservatism. New Orleans had horse-racing Sunday; St. Louis and Cincinnati drew the line at base-ball. He commended the action of the National Base-Ball League which had stood out against playing Sunday, though this firmness had cost them St. Louis and had lost them large sums of money, as much as $10,000 having been offered, he was told, for a single Sunday's play. There was no denying that the people wanted amusement Sunday. The theatre was bad enough, from the standpoint of his hearers, but he looked on it as nothing like as bad as Sunday horse-racing. Music was good. A moral lesson might be learned at the theatre. It was far better for young men to go to the theatre Sunday evenings than to spend the time in a beer saloon. He opposed the Sunday theatres, but he recognized that the evil was incomparably smaller than that of the race-track. Philosopher Hesing thought the virtue and piety of Chicago would be improved by a Sunday horse-race. What did a Sunday horse-race mean? It meant a long line of vehicles pouring out all the afternoon to the park. Philosopher Hesing had a great deal to say about that noble animal, the horse. Every Sunday would be a regular Fourth-of-July circus-day when Hesing's philosophy was put in force. Who would attend the horse-races? Not the tired clerks Hesing spoke of. All the gambling fraternity, all the sporting-men, the pickpockets, the people of questionable virtue—these were the people who would go. Did they want that crowd to take possession of the West Side? It was almost impossible to dissociate horse-racing from gambling, and betting, and drinking. It was said the people wanted this. He denied it. If horse-racing came, then there was only one thing more to come—the bull-fight. We were in direct communication with Mexico now. He could imagine Philosopher Hesing standing up in 1894 and making a speech in favor of the noble animal, the bull—the noble sport of sunny Spain, bull-fighting. Hesing was candid enough to say that the Sunday races would make money. That was exactly what the Jockey Club was after—money. Their school of moral philosophy was a barefaced sham—tired clerks, forsooth!—it was money Mr. Hesing and his confreres were after. He would fix this money question by having every person in the city opposed to Sunday racing agree to boycott the week-day races in case the Sunday scheme were persisted in.

LEONARD SWETT.

Mr. Leonard Swett asked would the rights of any one be infringed by a constant pour of converging lines of vehicles—of slow horses driven fast—crowding the boulevards and streets and centering on the Driving-Park? That was exactly what would occur if Sunday races were permitted. No city was more in need of Sunday rest than Chicago. Would the people of the West Side be obliged to give up their Sunday rest and quiet if a horse-racing crowd so desired? The law recognized the existence of a Sabbath. He quoted the laws relating to Sunday providing for an observance of the day, and dwelt especially on the law which provided against Sunday disturbance, a law which had been upheld by the State Supreme Court in a case which he quoted. He believed that a court of equity would enjoin the Directors of this Driving-Park from holding races in case the people on the avenues leading thereto made complaint. It was simply an accident that the riot which occurred in Cincinnati did not occur in Chicago. If they sowed the wind they might expect to reap the whirlwind.

The Rev. Dr. Kennard delivered a brief address. It was announced that Prof. Swing was prevented attending through sudden illness.

DR. KITTREDGE.

HE DENOUNCES IT FROM HIS PULPIT.

Dr. A. E. Kittredge preached to a large audience in the Third Presbyterian Church last night on "Sunday Racing" from the text: "He saith unto them the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath."

There was a necessity for the Sabbath. It was a holy institution, and to say that God gave man the Sabbath for a pastime, as a plaything would be given a child, was to belittle Him who said the Sabbath was made for man. To spend the day thoughtlesly was degrading. God made the Sabbath for man because he needed it, and he who would dispense with it was a man who pretends to be wiser than his Maker. An old French writer had said there was no worship without the Sabbath, and no Sabbath without worship. The charge of Puritanical oppression be set down as the basest of falsehoods, for England and America today owed much of their political peace and power to the rest of the Sabbath-day. This idea that man needed a Sabbath for brain and bodily rest was old. Blackstone had said "A corruption of morals usually follows the decadence of Sabbath observance." The universal demand of the laboring classes was for rest.

"There," said the preacher, "is the release from business, the lifting off of the yoke of trade, the physical release; the respite from the rut of trading, and there, above all, is the bright home, the harmony of love that comes to those who, gathered about in the twilight, rest in unspeakable joy, the depth of which can only be fathomed by eternity. But you will say, 'What is rest to the toiling millions anyway?' If not Sunday rest, what rest will there be for them at all? Aye, but home is home! The Directors of the Driving-Park of Chicago call themselves benefactors of Chicago. Let us see."

The preacher then gave a few figures comparing crimes of great cities. In 1869 there were in London 75,000 legitimate births and in Paris 19,921. There were in London in one year 3,203 illegitimate births, in Paris 9,707, and in Vienna 10,000, and this was the direct result of Sunday dissipation. Sunday dissipation went with keeping open houses of disorder and carousing dens of infamy and crime. Sunday rest had become positively essential to the people of America. The Sunday rest was the diadem on the brow of the Nation. We had been told that the large majority of our population were foreigners who preferred the Continental Sunday, and that these foreigners wanted to have a Sunday like that in the country from which they came. Then let them go back and enjoy the European Sunday in Europe. Attracted here by the liberty and the peace we enjoyed they wanted now to destroy and trample under foot that sacred liberty and peace.

Garfield Park today was becoming the resort of low characters, low groggeries were being erected along its edges, and Washington boulevard was soon to become a sewer through which would flow the very scum of Chicago on their way to their Sabbath carousals.

Becoming warmed up with his subject the Doctor questioned:

"Shall the whip of the race-course bully be cracked defiantly over the heads of the decent populace of our city? Citizens of Chicago, there is a foe more deadly than you are awake to moving on to take from you the American home. The theatre, the Sunday dance-house, the gambling-hell, and now the Sunday race-course. He is the truest lover of Chicago who, instead of covering up her iniquities, seeks to clean her out. Let us stand up for our liberty."

CAMPAIGN COMMENTS.

Blaine Can Carry New York as Wel as Ohio.

Utica (N. Y.) *Herald:* A subscriber in Ohio writes us to know whether in our judgment Mr. Blaine can carry New York State if he is nominated at Chicago next week. He attaches the most significance to his inquiry because of the belief he expresses—that Mr. Blaine is the only one of the candidates prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination, whose name will *certainly carry Ohio in October*. We will answer the query of our correspondent with some explicitness, and in accordance with the belief that prevails among Republicans in Central New York, the home of large Republican majority.

Yes, Mr. Blaine can carry the State of New York against any candidate the Democrats may name.

Mr. Blaine can carry New York by a larger majority than any other Republican. This for two reasons among others: He is the only man whom any considerable number of Republicans really and intensely desire to see nominated, and he is the only Republican who is stronger than his party in this State.

Mr. Blaine is the only Republican who can carry New York State in the event of the Democrats nominating certain candidates, of the choice of one of whom there is increasing probability.

We say this because we know, and everybody knows, that New York is a Democratic State. It is easily Democratic by a natural majority of 25,000, as any one must conclude who will carefully study our election returns for a series of years. The State is never Republican except when the Republican candidate is stronger than his party or the Democratic candidate is weaker than his party.

There is but one living Republican who is stronger than his party in New York State today. The name of that Republican is James G. Blaine. There are at least two Democrats, Tilden and Cleveland, who are stronger than their party in this State. Mr. Blaine is the only Republican who can make effective inroad upon their party vote in the event of the nomination of either. Mr. Arthur and Mr. Edmunds are both weaker than their party in New York State against any candidate the Democrats may chance upon.

Mr. Blaine's nomination will divide the Democratic party in New York State. The nomination of almost any other Republican will divide the Republican party. In a word, the choice is one between Mr. Blaine, and victory certain, and some other candidate, with victory doubtful in any event and impossible in certain possible contingencies.

What a Commercial Traveler Says.

DIXON, Ill., May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Nearly every branch of business has been crying for Blaine excepting the travelers. Well, it is not because we don't think he is the best man, but right to the contrary. We think he is by far the most available candidate and can be more easily elected than any man living. I have talked with hundreds of commercial men in the last few weeks, and they are nearly unanimous for the Plumed Knight. I travel in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the sentiment is greater ten times than for any other. I live in Ohio, and I give you my word that C. A. Arthur is everything but popular. I have my doubts as to whether he can carry our State, but with Blaine Ohio will go Republican by 40,000. Let us have Blaine and all will be well. Very truly, J. K. C.

Our Foreign Policy.

NEW YORK, May 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reading over the letter of Mr. Blaine to the New York *Tribune* I desire to state that in my judgment it was a great mistake on the part of Mr. Blaine not to have more thoroughly ventilated in detail the attitude of President Garfield and his Cabinet toward the Republics of South America, and more particularly the advantages that would naturally accrue to the people of the United States upon the encouragement of more intimate relations with the peoples of South America. The importance of this whole business was fully appreciated very early in the proceedings by England and her representatives, as you will see by recalling the subsequent course covertly organized and resolutely persisted in until the desired result was accomplished—viz.: establishing the unpopularity through the press of American intervention in South American affairs. For years England has enjoyed almost unlimited sway commercially in South America, and particularly on its west coast, and I believe the houses of Rothschild & Co., of London, and August Belmont & Co., New York, are conceded to have virtually controlled most of the guano trade of Chili and Peru by the heavy advances they have always made on these freights. In consideration of which Rothschild & Co., through its New York house of August Belmont & Co., had young Belmont make the hubbub and semblance of investigation they did into the Chili and Peruvian matters, which was undoubtedly done at the instigation of those in England pecuniarily interested in the contracts of this guano business through the credits of Rothschild & Co., but in reality to stop all progress on the part of the United States which might be looking toward the development of more intimate relations on the part of this country with South America, and particularly its west coast. By reference to the Marine Insurance companies of this city I think it can be easily demonstrated how great was the pecuniary interest of Rothschild and Belmont & Co. in the business already referred to.

They undoubtedly saw that if Garfield's Administration gave its attention to South American trade the Panama Canal would speedily be built, and the increased facilities that would give to trade with the United States would naturally be a proportionate loss to the interests of Great Britain.

The affrontery of England and her subjects engaged in commerce is often wonderful to contemplate, when we recall such circumstances as the application of her subjects a few years since in their appeal to the United States Senate requesting that no subsidy be granted to the line of steamers then being constructed to ply between Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and New York on the ground that it would interfere with the English vessels engaged in coffee trade between these and United States ports.

If our South-American interests continue to be so neglected by our Government we will soon find ourselves barred by the thorough intrenchment of England in the West Indies so as to keep up a constant menace on the Panama Canal when completed by France, to the complete detriment of the United States and American commerce in general. IMPORTER.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 31.—[Special.]—The weather turned remarkably cool last night and blankets were comfortable. It was warm today and is cool tonight again, with a threatened storm. It is decidedly unseasonable, and planters are somewhat dubious of results. The river is falling very slowly all along the line—only a two-inch decline today. There is a considerable amount of suffering in the Red River Valley from the overflow, and many people are in need of the necessaries of life. The appeal to the Government is one of great distress and should be speedily heeded.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Arrived—Steamer City of Chester, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—Arrived—The Illinois, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 1.—Arrived out—The Servia and the Missouri.

The student who captures ideas in a smoke wreath; the professional man who soothes his nerves with a pipe after a day's toil; the editor who draws inspiration from his meerschaum; the gentleman of leisure who "drives dull care away" amid fragrant whiffs, these and all who indulge in the luxury of a smoke can make their enjoyment complete by capturing the exquisite flavors, the natural aromas, of Blackwell's Durham Long Cut.

FINANCIAL.

Dissatisfaction Among Creditors of the Green Bay "Strong" Bank—Eno's Arrest in Canada.

Assets and Liabilities of the Hot Springs Bank—A Sandusky Wine Merchant Missing.

The "Strong" Bank at Green Bay.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The more the affairs of the Strong bank are examined and discussed the wider is the dissatisfaction among those most directly interested in the state of affairs. The semi-official statement that the bulk of the assets consisted of loans mainly to home business people, to the amount of $268,000, has led to figuring to ascertain how so great an indebtedness could be placed among a business community of the size of Green Bay, and that, too, from only one of the two banks here. Creditors estimate that the average indebtedness to the bank of $1,000 from each business-man here would be a liberal allowance, and this is admitted by those heretofore familiar with the affairs of the bank. About 100 persons constitute the principal business element here. Upon this hypothesis the creditors say that $150,000 must have been held by comparatively few persons. There is great dissatisfaction among the creditors.

John C. Eno's Arrest.

QUEBEC, June 1.—[Special.]—John C. Eno, ex-President of the First National Bank of New York, is under arrest at the St. Louis Hotel in this city charged ostensibly with bringing stolen money in Canada. It is said the Montreal police officers found Eno without being previously aware that they were on his track, the supposition being that they were arresting Hinckley under the alias of Marshall, which in reality had been adopted by Eno. Hinckley's whereabouts are not known here. Eno and his lawyers all state that he cannot be extradited. Before he is set at liberty decided steps will probably have been taken by bank officers in New York to prevent his escape. The real reason of his being now held is the receipt of telegraphic instructions from New York. Counsel for the prisoner was last night only just in time to prevent him being removed to Montreal. He had been taken on board a steamer by detectives when a writ of habeas corpus was served upon them ordering them to produce Eno before Judge Tessier immediately. Dunbar, Queen's Counsel, appeared for the accused and challenged the correctness of the High Constable's return, when Crown-Prosecutor Amyot, M. P., applied for a postponement till Monday, which was granted. In the meantime Eno is comfortably ensconced at the St. Louis Hotel in charge of High-Constable Gale, into whose safe-keeping the court has confided him. The only money found upon Eno was $1,100.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Quebec says: "Several high legal authorities here claim that the arrest of Eno is utterly unwarranted, the warrant which was used being for the arrest of one Hinckley, and moreover was not indorsed by the authorities of this district. It would seem that the Rev. J. McClusky is the name assumed by the Rev. Mgr. Ducea, of St. Leo's Church, New York, who came on at the request of the family to see Eno safe on board the steamer. Messrs. Aymot of this city, C. P. Davidson of Montreal, and Gen. Hubbard of New York, who arrived this afternoon, are associated for the prosecution, while Messrs. J. Dunbar and the Hon. George Irvine of Quebec, John Curran of Montreal, and Hamilton of New York are on the side of the defense. Tonight Gen. Hubbard and Eno's brother arrived here, the latter returning to New York by special train at once. Eno and his friends expect he will be discharged tomorrow, the offense alleged being non-extraditable, while the papers from New York and those from Montreal do not agree as to the offense for which the arrest is demanded."

The Hot Springs National Bank.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 1.—[Special.]—At a meeting of 150 depositors in the Hot Springs National Bank last night a recommendation was made for the appointment of a Receiver to assume charge of the complicated affairs. According to a statement by the Directors the liabilities aggregate $38,000 and the assets $51,000. The depositors, they say, will be paid in full in a reasonable time. Bruon, the President, is expected here Tuesday.

A Missing Wine-Merchant.

SANDUSKY, O., June 1.—Charles Farciot, of the firm of Farciot & Wehrle, wine dealers, has been missing since May 12, when he left ostensibly on a business trip. It is alleged that Wehrle has been involved about $30,000 at the Citizens' and Third National Banks here, and $5,000 with Everett, Weddel & Co., of Cleveland. It is believed that Farciot has gone to Europe. A Receiver has been appointed. Wehrle is a well-known winemaker.

Watson and the Penn Bank.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—Thomas J. Watson the oil-broker, arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Penn Bank, arrived today in custody of Officer O'Mara. Watson gave bail in $55,000, and was released. He refused to talk.

Cashier Hubbard.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Sheriff Bolon left tonight for Waukesha with a requisition for Hubbard, the cashier. Hubbard's friends will doubtless bail him on his arrival here.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Primaries in Mason and Sangamon Counties—The Stephenson County Convention.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The County Central Committee of the Democracy today decided to hold the County Convention June 26 in this city, at which time delegates will be selected to attend the Peoria Convention. The Democracy in this county are for Tilden and Hendricks.

HAVANA, Ill., May 31—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries today, so far as heard from, instructed the delegates to the County Convention to nominate George Langford for Circuit Clerk. H. A. Wright, the present incumbent, hopes for different returns from the townships yet unreported.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries in this county today resulted in the selection of the Hon. B. F. Caldwell and C. A. Keyes for members of the Legislature, Capt. E. R. Roberts for Circuit Clerk, and J. B. Jones for State's-Attorney. The labor organizations had designated T. W. S. Kidd, editor of the *Monitor*, as their choice for the Legislature, but he fell far behind in the primaries. It is understood this result is not accepted by the laboring men in a very good humor.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

CAMERON, Mo., June 1.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this morning two men, with faces blackened, entered the house of Mrs. True, at Osborne, and, dragging her from her bed, outraged her person. The alarm was given and the citizens turned out en masse to hunt down the scoundrels, and by morning the entire country was aroused and search parties have been scouring every nook and corner. Two men have been arrested in St. Joseph, and the Sheriff of the county, with several citizens, went to that place to identify the parties. Osborne is terribly worked up, and, should the men prove to be the guilty ones, they will be lynched. Mrs. Truex is the widow of the late State Senator Joseph Truex, of this district.

A COWBOY KILLED.

WINNEPEG, Man., June 1.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Calgory, N. W. T., says, at 8:30 o'clock this evening a man riding at full speed reached the mounted police barracks and reported that a man had been murdered four miles east. A corporal and posse were immediately dispatched to the scene and found a cowboy, known as Buckskin Shorty, dead, having been shot and stabbed in the neck. One Ward was arrested on suspicion. It is thought to have been the result of a drunken quarrel.

OVERDOING IT.

Texas Siftings: Some of the students at the University of Texas are more given to drinking wine than to perusing their books, but some of them are very industrious. One of them, on being invited to play a game of billiards, declined.

"Why, what's the matter?"

"I've quit all that. I get up at 5 and study three hours. After breakfast I go to hear Prof. Roberts' law lecture. In the afternoon I study five more hours, and I never quit my books before 11 o'clock at night. I study seventeen hours a day."

"Why, man alive, that's too much. That's enough to kill a mule. But you don't look as though you overworked yourself. You are as fat as a buck and your complexion is rosy. How long have you been studying seventeen hours a day?"

"I am going to begin tomorrow," responded the overworked student.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, local rains followed by clearing weather, variable winds, slight rise in temperature in the northern portion, falling followed by rising temperature in the southern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains and partly cloudy weather, winds generally from east to south, slight rise in temperature in the northern portion, nearly stationary temperature in the southern portion.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, winds shifting to east and south, slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 1—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall during last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.27	62	S. E..	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.11	71	E.....	Cloudy.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.82	77	S. E..	Fair.	.42
Fort Smith	30.02	65	......	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.09	73	S. E..	Clear.	0
New Orleans	30.10	75	S. E..	Clear.	.05
Shreveport, La	30.05	73	S. W.	Fair.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.16	70	S.....	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.10	70	S.....	Fair.	0
Louisville	30.11	71	S.....	Clear.	0
Memphis	30.11	66	......	Cloudy.	.47
Nashville	30.11	69	S.....	Fair.	0
Pittsburg	30.16	69	......	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.16	66	S. E..	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.15	65	E.....	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.12	68	S. E..	Cloudy.	.03
Erie	30.16	66	S.....	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.18	64	S.....	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.19	65	S. W.	Fair.	0
Sandusky	30.15	69	S.....	Cloudy.	0
Toledo	30.12	68	......	Cloudy.	*
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.09	52	S. E..	L. rain.	.01
Chicago	30.04	66	W....	Cloudy.	.09
Duluth	30.18	46	......	Clear.	0
Escanaba	30.05	49	N.....	Cloudy.	.02
Grand Haven	30.05	66	S.....	Fair.	.02
Marquette	30.14	46	N.....	Cloudy.	.08
Milwaukee	30.05	63	W....	Cloudy.	.05
Mackinaw	30.07	49	S. E..	Cloudy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.13	68	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Davenport	30.03	65	S.....	L. rain.	.18
Des Moines	30.02	59	N.....	Fair.	0
Keokuk	30.01	64	......	Cloudy.	.24
La Crosse	30.05	58	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Moorhead	30.09	59	N. E.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	30.08	65	S.....	H. rain.	.02
St. Paul	30.10	58	N.....	Cloudy.	0
Springfield, Ill	30.07	68	......	Cloudy.	.04
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.03	64	......	Clear.	0
Omaha	30.08	58	N.....	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.07	58	S. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	30.01	61	S. E.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn	30.07	58	S.....	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.92	48	S.....	Cloudy.	*
Deadwood	29.97	52	S. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.90	64	S. E.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.95	57	N. E.	Fair.	0
Dodge City	30.04	60	N. E.	Clear.	.15
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	29.32	59	......	Hazy.	0
Fort Garry	30.05	63	S.....	Fair.	0
P. Arthu'rs Land'g	30.28	56	N. E.	Fair.	0
Kingston	30.17	56	......	Clear.	0
Medicine Hat	29.45	57	S.....	Clear.	0
Parry Sound, Can	30.10	61	W....	Cloudy.	*
Quappelle	29.84	69	S.....	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.96	62	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Toronto	30.08	55	N. E.	Fair.	0
Other Points—					
Helena	29.87	70	E.....	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak	30.10	56	N. E.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.95	58	E.....	Cloudy.	.02
Little Rock	30.07	67	S. E..	L. rain.	.03
Salt Lake	29.80	69	N. E.	Fair.	.12
Stockton	29.95	74	S. E..	L. rain.	.05

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.038	63.9	59.0	S.......	7	....	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.062	71.5	50.0	S. W...	9	....	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.032	76.4	43.0	S. W...	9	....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.024	74.3	48.0	S. W...	7	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.042	66.5	71.0	W.....	2	.09	Clound.

Maximum temperature, 76.4.
Minimum temperature, 59.1.
Mean daily barometer, 30.037.
Mean daily thermometer, 68.9.
Mean daily humidity, 58.0.

Water-Spouts in Texas.

WACO, Tex., June 1.—Information is received from Shackelford County that Friday night last a huge water-spout fell, covering several hundred acres and doing serious damage. One ranchman lost 860 sheep out of a flock of 900. The same day a water-spout burst near Cisco, at the head of Battle Creek, and caused the creek to overflow in a few minutes, covering the bottom lands, drowning some cattle and washing everything before it. Several farms were ruined. No lives were lost.

EGOTISM.

The Disease of Modern Letters Traceable to America.

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* Egotism, that is the prevailing disease of modern writers. Such is the conclusion of a thoughtful article on "The I in Contemporary Literature" in a recent number of the *Revue Politique et Litteraire*, which may well be taken to heart by writers on this side the channel. M. Guillemot, denouncing the growing tendency of authors, and dramatists, and artists to thrust themselves and their private life before the public, traces the origin of the malady to America. Unless it is checked, he declares that it must of necessity lower the standard of all modern literary productions. It is natural enough that an author, an artist, or a poet should be ambitious to leave an honored name to posterity; but that is an altogether different thing from craving to be talked about and marveled at while in the land of the living. Formerly the poet sang his song, the author told his tales, and the artist completed his work without ever a thought of putting himself to the front. Whether he was married or single, whether tall or short, fair or dark, sanguine or bilious—what had this to do with his work? No one knew, and no one cared to know. They gave their spirit, their mind to the world, and besides this they were nothing to the public at large. They remembered Confucius' words, "Do not talk of yourself, either good or evil; because in the former case no one would believe you, and in the latter everybody would." Within the last two centuries all this has changed. At present all houses are built of glass, the inhabitants themselves being the architects, throwing open to the gaze of the public even those chambers which have hitherto been held sacred in their privacy. "And is not this fact," asks M. Guillemot, "the characteristic of modern society? A curious society, thanks to which the term private life is nothing but a vain phrase, and Paris an immense crystal palace." Fortunately for France these evils do not originate within its frontiers, but come, like tempests, across the Atlantic from "that powerful Nation which in turn astonishes the world by its grandeur and its folly, its refined civilization and red-Indian barbarities, its love for liberty and contempt for inferior races; from the United States, which let a Lincoln die and a Barnum live." Audacious, resolute Americans exercise the same influence on the French which every firm spirit does on the weak and undecided. "We are as wax in their hands." It is in America that conferences and lectures originated, the Yankees always having had a great desire to approach the persons of great men. That, however, is due to a physical defect, which incapacitates the American from seeing the difference between a justly celebrated poet and a two-headed calf—a remark which Mr. Arnold will perhaps not be slow to appreciate. It is by no means the deep interest in the works of a great man which excites this curiosity among the people; in the same degree as art declines the personality of the artist increases in interest. American journalism and reporting strengthen this tendency to pry into the private life of public characters, and France has eagerly taken up the evil habit.

OBITUARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Dr. Thomas Griffith, a distinguished surgeon and physician, died here today of paralysis after a long illness.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—John B. Gibson, one of the proprietors of the Gibson House, died at 11 tonight at Mount Auburn.

HITS AT LAWYERS.

Duluth *Tribune:* An Athens (Ga.) lawyer defended a narrow-gage railroad in a suit, and all that he got in payment for his services was the road itself.

Bench and Bar: A burglar got into the house of a lawyer the other day. After a terrible struggle the lawyer succeeded in robbing him.

A SERIOUS FALL.

Willie Kroser, 3 years of age, fell out of a second-story window at No. 147 North Clark street and fractured his skull.

LAKE MARINE.

The Schooner Three Brothers on a Lake Superior Reef—How the Steamer Ozaukee Was Lost.

Miscellaneous Notes Concerning Wrecked and Damaged Craft—A New Passenger Route—Erie Canal Troubles.

MARINE MISHAPS.

ON THE ROCKS.

The three-masted schooner Three Brothers is on the rocks at the Porcupines, twenty-five miles west of Ontonogan, Lake Superior. Her crew escaped in yawl-boats. A tug has gone to assist the stranded vessel. The Three Brothers was built in 1873, measures 349 tons, and rates A 2. She is owned by Porter Brothers, of Loraine, O., and has an insurance valuation of $10,000.

THE LOST STEAMER OZAUKEE.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The lost steamer Ozaukee did not sink three miles out in the lake as at first reported. She left Ashland for Bad River and Marble Point with a large quantity of freight for the south-shore fishermen and the Montreal River mines. The sea became very heavy, as the wind had been blowing steadily from the northeast all day. When off Marble Point she rolled so heavily that her steam-whistle pipe broke, letting all the steam escape from her boilers, and leaving her to the mercy of the waves. Her anchors were let go, and the broken steam-pipe repaired. She made an effort to run back to Ashland. The sea proved too heavy, however, and she began to leak. Her pumps were put to working and she tried to make the mouth of Bad River. She struck the bar, however, and the sea tore away her pilot-house and upper works, filling her hold with water. Her hull will be abandoned, as it is worthless. The machinery will be recovered and put into a new hull, which is already being built.

WRECK NOTES.

Friday morning the tug Syracuse was damaged by fire at Toledo to the extent of $1,000. No insurance.

An expedition has gone to the schooner Benedict, which is reported ashore on Bear's Rump Reef, Georgian Bay.

Another attempt to raise the sunken schooner Sam Cook is to be made. A wrecking expedition has left Port Huron for that purpose.

A wrecking expedition is trying to release the schooner J. N. Carter, which went ashore near Kincardine, Ont., last fall. The tug Erie Bell worked on her but exploded her boilers.

When off Pelee Island, Lake Erie, the steam-barge Alcona, of Detroit, was disabled by her cylinder breaking in numerous pieces. She was towed to Detroit. The damage will amount to $2,300.

Nothing further was received yesterday concerning the schooner H. W. Sage, which ran on Fisherman's Reef Saturday. No apprehensions are felt for the safety of the vessel, the prevailing impression being that she will be released without much difficulty.

The following paragraph from the Buffalo *Express* applies to a Chicago paper that makes a specialty of manufacturing sensational lies and publishing them in its unreliable marine columns: "Up-lake news-gatherers will have to try again at naming the vessel on Middle Island. The Young America follows the American with that distinction, but both are proven to be elsewhere. The Young America left Buffalo Monday for Toledo with coal. She is not now owned by Capt. Lucas, as reported from Chicago, but was sold some time ago to Capt. Hutchinson, of the river-tug Balize, and is commanded by Capt. Victor Bonnah. Capt. Lucas gave up sailing last season on account of a serious attack of rheumatism."

Wreckers experienced considerable difficulty in releasing the wrecked steamer Manitoba, which went ashore on Charity Island last November. The Manitoba has rolled so during the winter that she had worked down into a bed of hard gravel and bowlders between three and four feet deep and had worked the bowlders up through her bottom, making it a very difficult undertaking to relase her. When the pontoons lifted her out of the bed the water rushed through her bottom in such volumes that the pumps could not keep her free, and there was not depth enough of water alongside to let the pontoons lift their full capacity. By slow degrees, however, she was raised so that the diver could put in patches where the bottom was out, and then by the continued efforts of four tugs she was pulled over the reef and landed alongside the dock at Southampton.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A NEW PASSENGER ROUTE.

A new passenger route is to be established between Chicago and the Straits of Mackinaw. Last year the propeller Messenger, which formerly ran between Chicago and St. Joseph, established a route between Escanaba and Cheboygan, making three round trips each week. This season Capt. Ira Owen, of Chicago, built a new steamer and placed her on the same route. The owners of the Messenger concluded that two boats could not be run with financial success, and have withdrawn. The Messenger will come to Chicago and will hereafter run between here and Cheboygan, touching at all intermediate ports, including Manistique.

DELAY AT PORT ARTHUR.

Vesselmen complain of long delays at Port Arthur, caused by poor facilities for handling coal. There is but one coal-dock, and that can unload but 800 tons a day. There will be no cause for complaint after this week, as three patent hoisters are being erected, which will be able to handle from 3,000 to 4,000 tons daily.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

The several excursion boats in commission at this port were well patronized yesterday, it being the opening of the excursion season. The side-wheel steamer John A. Dix is quite likely to become very popular among the better class of patrons.

DELAY AT DULUTH.

A CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT DENIED.

DULUTH, Minn., May 30.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Having noticed the published letter written you by Captain McManus, of the schooner Groton, in reference to delays here in loading grain vessels last week on account of a "fog," as he terms it, I would state that the "fog" was a regular northeaster, with driving rain, and the second day of the same it was so severe that the aforesaid Captain, who had his schooner towed outside, found it so rough that he got back inside the harbor as lively as he could. To show the dense character of this phenomenal fog, I append the record of rainfall for two days in question, as furnished by the United States signal station officer here. "For the twenty-four hours ending May 22, 6 a. m., 2 63-100 inches; for the twenty-four hours ending May 23, 6 a. m., 1 57-100 inches. It also rained some during the forenoon of the 23d. The Groton was being loaded within half an hour after the rain stopped, and her delay was caused afterwards by her Captain waiting for the Siberia to get loaded so as to tow him to Buffalo. The Northerner, which he mentions, was loaded the 23d, and was not delayed at all, but part of her cargo of grain was loaded without orders and against the standing instructions of the shipper—viz.: that none of this grain should be loaded in the rain, or after dark. During this storm the atmosphere was saturated with moisture, making it unsafe for prudent shippers to expose their grain to its effects. The other delays were caused by vessels awaiting their turns at elevators, and the schooner David Dows, referred to by him, was discharging her large coal cargo during the greater part of this delay in question. She loaded the very day the rain ceased, and her cargo of 71,253 bushels of wheat was weighed up for her in three hours and forty-five minutes, or at the rate of about 20,000 bushels per hour, which is as good a record probably as can be shown on the lakes. During the last ten days 1,190,867 bushels of grain have been loaded from two elevators. It is manifestly unfair to our port to try to mislead outsiders upon such flimsy grounds as set forth in the letter referred to, for there are favorable circumstances connected with our port which are seldom alluded to by the chronic kicker—such as a safe and easy entrance to our harbor in all kinds of weather; no delays by reason of long tows up devious and bridge-obstructed rivers; prompt dispatch in unloading cargoes; the best grain rates paid on the whole chain of lakes; accommodating elevator companies as well as shippers, and probably, from the generally dry character of our northern climate, fewer rainy and stormy days than at any of the more southerly ports of the lakes. At the present time vessel-room is very scarce and is wanted at nearly all ports, Buffalo, Kingston, Montreal, etc.

OWEN FARGUSSON.

ERIE CANAL.

A DEADLOCK IN LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—There is a deadlock in canal traffic at the great lumber port of Tonawanda. The upper dock is entirely blocked by a mass of idle boats, which completely cuts off communication with the sawmills. The trouble is caused by the dispute at present in progress between the Erie Boatmens' Transportation Company and the lumber-shippers. There are in Tonawanda four or five firms engaged in forwarding lumber. They draw on Eastern men for the lake freights and forward the lumber on its discharge. The local shipper or forwarder has charged the Eastern men five, seven and ten cents per thousand feet. In order to make up the deficiency what is known as "scalpage" is resorted to, and this is what has caused trouble. If the shippers got 20 cents from the Eastern men they could do business without any fleecing. The shippers charge the boatmen $15 for insurance to New York and $10 for Albany, while the actual sums required for insurance does not exceed $3 and $4 respectively. All these extra charges of course mean so much more money out of the pockets of the poor boatmen. In consequence of this state of things the boatmen in February last organized the company above mentioned, the object of which is to protect their interests. The present deadlock is caused by the action of the shippers, who lease the docks and refuse to come to terms. The boatmen refuse to load the lumber unless the shippers agree to give them the season's business. The difficulty may last two or three weeks yet. It is considered a life or death struggle for the boatmen as against the forwarders.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

AT VARIOUS PORTS.

ERIE, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Japan, Duluth, grain. Cleared—Propeller Clarion, Chicago, merchandise.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—S. E. Sheldon with S. P. Ely; J. S. Fay with D. P. Rhodes and Negaunee; C. H. Green with Rosa Sonsmith and Mattie Bell; Kasota, Goshawk. Passed up—China. Passed down—Joseph L. Hurd.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Depere, tug G. W. Brockway, schooners Conneaut, Two Brothers, Nancy Dell, William Finch. Cleared—Propeller Depere.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner George Steele. Passed up—Tug Canyle with schooners Zack Chandler, Lafrinier, and Monguagon; propellers Conemaugh, New York, and Commodore. Northeast wind; weather thick and raining.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—The tug Welcome, of Milwaukee, left with the barge Transit, loaded with lumber for Michigan City. The tug John Owen is here awaiting orders. The barge Wyandotte, with lumber for Cleveland, cleared. In port—Steam-barge Lowell, barges Minnie Orton, Fanny Neal, St. Clair, Alice Richards.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 31.—[Special.]—Arrived—The steamer Campana, from Collingwood, with 100 passengers and 500 tons freight; the steamer Athabasca, from Owen Sound, with 150 passengers and 700 tons freight; the steamer E. N. Pratt, from Owen Sound, with 400 tons freight. Cleared—The steamer Erin, for Midland, Ont., with the barge Maggie in tow with full cargoes; the steamer Campana, for Collingwood, with passengers and freight; the schooner Johnson, for Marquette, light.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Steam-barge Mary Miller, propellers James Fisk Jr. and New York, from Buffalo; schooners Spartan, Speed, Agnes, Alaska, Wichicott, and Waierka.

The propeller F. & P. M. No. 1 went into the dock today for repairs, having broken her wheel. The steam-barge Lewis Pelham will be docked here for repairs. The wrecking-tug Leviathan pumps were put at work today on the wrecked schooner Guiding Star.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner Francis Palms, 5 a. m.; steam-barge William Edwards with schooners Foster, Page, and Golden Age, 9:40 a. m.; propeller Cuba, 1:30 p. m.; schooner Monticello, 3 p. m.; schooner Marengo, 8 p. m. Passed up—Schooners Ida Keith, Thomas P. Sheldon, Emma C. Hutchinson, 6:30 a. m.; C. Nilsson, 8:40 a. m.; D. Stewart and Thomas H. Howland, 9:30 a. m.; Thomas S. Parker, 12 m.; Constitution, C. P. Minch, and Reindeer, 1:50 p. m.; A. J. Rogers, 3 p. m.; Homer and propeller Newburg, 8 p. m. Weather cloudy, with light rain; wind northeast, gentle.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers California, Montana, M. Sicken and barge, Wales and barges; schooner R. Doud. Down—Propellers Lothair, Oscoda, Enterprise, D. M. Wilson and consorts. Passed up today—Propellers Quebec, Newburgh, Philadelphia, Chaffee and barges, Germania and barges, W. T. Graves and consort, Hiawatha and consort, Hubbell and barges, Otego and barges, Allegheny and barges, Nipigon and consort, and Middlesex; schooners B. Hanscom, Riverside, William Young, Pandora, Watertown, Mystic Star, Margareta, A. Ford, Rival, Sparta and consort, Genoa, C. B. Jones, Champion, G. Sherman, and Golden Fleece. Down—Propellers H. J. Jewett, R. A. Packer, Shickluna, Chicago, Buffalo, Sanilac, J. E. Mills, Dean Richmond, Wissahickon, Inter-Ocean, Kalkaska, F. Kelly and consort; Empire and barges; R. P. Ranney and schooners Thomas Quayle, J. C. Harrison, H. J. Webb, S. H. Kimball; Manistique and raft; George T. Hope and schooner S. V. R. Watson; D. W. Rust and consorts; George King and barges; Fred McBrier and barges. Schooners A. M. Peterson, Mineral State. Wind southwest, fresh; cloudy.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Thomas Spear, Bay de Noque, towing Barges 1 and 3, lumber.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. Chisholm, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop H. D. Coffinberry, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marquette, towing.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Maine, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Charmley, Sturgeon Bay, Barge No. 3.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, gravel.
Prop Daisy Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mediator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Kanters, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Driver, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr G. R. Wrenn, Monastique, lumber.
Schr H. Davidge, Montague, lumber.
Schr Granger, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Australia, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr Ahira Cobb, Cleveland, coal.
Schr M. Thompson, Montague, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr H. B. Newcomb, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Wm. Grandy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr M. E. Perew, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. Howlett, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop John N. Glidden, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Prop C. M. Charmley, Sturgeon Bay, Barge No. 2, merchandise.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr H. Whitbeck, Menominee, light.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Menominee, Marinette, sundries.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 32,000 bu oats, and sundries.

CROP NEWS.

Arkansas Cotton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent, after a careful canvass of the counties which constitute the Arkansas cotton belt, has gathered the following complete report as to the condition of the cotton crop:

Arkansas—Very backward. The wet weather impeded early planting. The stand is very good.

Ashley—The crop is promising, the stand being good and the plant thrifty. The average is decreased from last year. The wet weather required much replanting.

Bradley—The stand looks healthy. The outlook is promising. There is a slight decrease in the acreage.

Chicot—The crop is somewhat backward, but the plant presents a fine appearance and vigorous growth.

Clark—Incessant rains prevented early planting. The prospects are gloomy. There is a slight decrease in the acreage.

Crittenden—The crop is very backward, the ravages of the cut-worm destroying the plant in some sections. There is an average acreage.

Conway—The stand is healthy and good. The prospects are pronounced as favorable as last year.

Crawford—The stand is good and the prospects are flattering. The season is very backward.

Calhoun—The crop is promising. The stand is good. The plant is healthy. There is an average acreage.

Columbia—The stand is good and the plant is healthy. There is a small increase in the acreage.

Desha—The crop is very backward, but the plant is healthy and the stand good.

Dorsey—The crop is generally backward and the stand good.

Drew—Owing to wet weather the cotton crop is very backward. The stand, however, is good. There is an increased acreage over the crop of last year.

Franklin—The stand is generally good. In some localities some replanting is reported. The general outlook for an average crop is fair.

Faulkner—There is about the same number of acres planted as last year. The rains interfered with planting and the crop is necessarily backward. The stand is good.

Hemstead—Incessant rains destroyed much of the crop, most of which, however, was replanted. The stand is good, but there will not be a full crop.

Jefferson—The outlook is discouraging. On account of the overflow many planters were compelled to replant. There is a slight increase in the acreage.

Johnson—The stand is perfect and the plant looks well. There is a slight falling off in the acreage.

Jackson—The prospects for a good crop were never better. There is considerable increase in the acreage. The plant is healthy and the stand in good condition.

Lonoke—The plant is in healthy condition. The stand is regular. There is a slight increase in acreage.

Lafayette—The outlook is gloomy. Much of the crop was destroyed by wet weather.

Lincoln—The prospects are gloomy. Wet weather delayed the planting, and the seed has failed to germinate on many plantations.

Miller—The plant is healthy. The stand is regular. There is a considerable increase in the acreage.

Mississippi.—The planting was very late, and much of the seed failed to germinate.

Pulaski—The plant looks healthy. The stand is perfect. The crop will be two to three weeks late. There is an average acreage.

Phillips—The outlook for an average crop is excellent. The acreage is not so great as last year. The plant looks healthy, and is well up.

Pope—The crop is very backward—probably three weeks. The prospects are discouraging. The cool nights are injurious to the plant. The stand is irregular. There is an average acreage.

Sebastian—The crop is promising. The plant shows a vigorous growth, and the stand is perfect. Considerable increase in the acreage.

Yell—The crop is promising, but somewhat backward. The stand is perfect and the plant healthy. There is a slight increase in the acreage.

Union—The wet weather has interfered with planting and the crop is two weeks or more backward. The acreage is the same as last year. The stand is regular and the plant looks healthy.

Iowa.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—Reports from thirty-one counties of this State showing the stand of corn secured, the condition of the plant, the progress of cultivation, and the condition of the growing small grains, with one or two exceptions, are decidedly flattering. Iowa looms up grandly in crop prospects for 1884. Farmers who have lived in the State for thirty years have seldom seen a better prospect. No damage is reported from the frost.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 31.—The *Register* this morning publishes letters from crop correspondents regarding the corn outlook from nearly every county in the State, and taking the State as a whole the great cry of 10 per cent less acreage than in 1883 is a myth, and instead there is an increase of 1 1-5 per cent, and this in face of two and in some places three failures. Almost without exception every county reports the seed as nicely sprouted, coming well, or a good strong stand. They also show that planting-time was on an average fully a week or ten days earlier than in 1883, and this season there was no perceptible difference between the low and up lands, all being in good condition for planting. Nine-tenths of all the seed planted was raised in the State, farmers not being willing to risk more failures by trying Nebraska and Kansas seed. Reports are also very pleasing regarding other cereals, notably spring wheat and oats, which, in the words of the correspondents, "never looked better." Pastures and meadows are splendid, and the prospects for an abundant fruit crop are very satisfactory. A bountiful yield of rye, barley, and flax is predicted, all of which, if nothing serious happens, will increase the wealth of the State several millions of dollars.

CHICAGO, June 1.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Your correspondent, in making a daylight trip from Mt. Ayr, Ia., to Burlington, had a fine opportunity to notice the condition of the crops of various kinds. The Mt. Ayr branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy runs through Lucas, Wayne, Decatur, and Ringgold Counties. In all of these counties the crops are splendid. Corn, wheat, oats, and rye look healthy and are growing fast, with the exception of parts of Wayne and Lucas. On the flat ground in these counties crops look yellow and slow of growth. At Chariton the main line was intersected, running almost directly east through Monroe, Wapello, Henry, Jefferson, and Des Moines Counties. In all of these counties the crops are No. 1. Farmers are busy plowing the corn for the first time. The farms all look clean and free from weeds as compared with the last two years. There is no complaint of damage by frost in Southern Iowa. Farmers say that crops are needing rain. Another dry week will injure the hay crop some.

Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The last week has been dry and favorable for crops, except that it has been cold. About three-fourths of the corn planted came up in extra-fine condition and now looks well. One-fourth came poorly, and most of it has been planted over. Wheat, oats, and grass continue to look well and improve. The plowing has been easy upon teams and they are in good condition. Prospects for fruit of every kind except pears are flattering.

HENRY, Ill., May 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—The effect of the frosts Wednesday and Thursday nights is a slight injury to potatoes and some tender garden plants. The small grain and corn are not hurt. The cool weather has checked the growth of the latter somewhat. Farmers are busy cultivating their corn. The ground is in fine condition and the stand exceptionally good. Grass and small grain seldom gave better promise than at the present time.

RICHVIEW, Ill., May 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—I have been riding in this county and find plenty of farmers plowing up wheat. Over one-half is cheat, and there will not be one-fourth of a crop. The outlook for corn is not good.

A View in Three States.

MARINE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Your correspondent in traveling through the Counties of Madison, Bond, Montgomery, Fayette, Effingham, Shelby, Cumberland, Coles, Edgar, and Vermilion finds the outlook for the growing wheat crop to be very discouraging, not over one-third of an average yield is expected in this portion of Illinois. In Central and Northern Indiana and in Northern Ohio the wheat looks well and will produce a fair crop. Corn in Illinois, excepting in Edgar and Vermilion Counties, is very backward. Planting is still being done, while in Indiana and Ohio it is far advanced, is from three to four inches high, has a thrifty appearance, and will produce a great abundance.

Nebraska.

ALDA, Neb., May 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Small grain looks extra good and there promises to be a big harvest. Corn looks very good. Many have commenced cultivating their corn. Wild fruit will not be very abundant on account of late frosts. Cattle are doing well and grass is plenty.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

No Seat—Half Fare.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If it is competent for the courts to do so, it is desirable that they lay down the law that any passenger unable to obtain a seat can be required to pay but half-fare. This seems to be the most reasonable way to settle the question of "over-crowded cars." L. G. STAFFORD.

Let Their Tails Be.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Many horsemen in this city are cutting off their horses' tails so much as to make them useless as a defense against flies. Surely the Humane Society ought to prosecute for such cruelty to animals. I think you ought to print the names and residence of men guilty of such needless and senseless cruelty. Such aping of everything "English, you know." S.

Ascension Church.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your report of the last day's proceedings of the convention of the Diocese of Chicago it is said: "The Bishop read a list of names of clergymen who had not handed in the reports of their parishes for the last year. Among them the Rev. Arthur Ritchie's name was mentioned." It is true that Mr. Ritchie did not hand in a report of his late charge—the Parish of Ascension. Being in New York in charge as rector of the Church of St. Ignatius he could not do so. But I, a Warden of Ascension Parish, made out a full report under the direction of Mr. Ritchie, and, as a delegate, put said report into the hands of the Bishop at the beginning of the first business session of the convention. J. B. HALL.

Is It Better to Be Dead?

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Today at the memorial services on the Lake-Front I saw an old veteran of 60 years or more standing in the hot sun waiting for the exercises to commence. He is not as strong now as he was twenty years ago, when he "marched to the music of the Union." Presently the old man cast his eyes toward the vacant portion of the grand stand, and, thinking perhaps a veteran might get a seat if a miscellaneous crowd of boys, women, and men were allowed the privilege, he approached and asked permission to rest himself. "Can't get a seat here, sir, if you have no ticket."

The old veteran stepped wearily back into the crowd, at the same time tearing a badge from his coat saying: "I don't want to wear this longer. It seems to be a disgrace to have served one's country!"

While we are honoring the dead with flowers, parades, and display of bunting, would it not be well to pay some attention to the living? It should be remembered that this stand was not reserved for distinguished persons, or if it was they failed to put in an appearance. The crowd on the stand was mixed—wonderfully mixed. W.

With Lower Prices There Would Have Been Better Audiences.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As one of the audience last evening who wished to hear Handel's Te Deum, permit me to say a few words. As far as I can learn the change of program was made because it was feared that the house was going to be small and that the substitution of the Wagner music would change the result. In my opinion, the main trouble with the houses has been the high prices charged. Two dollars and a half is a large price for people generally to pay for a musical performance, and the fact that all of the seats that were naturally considered to be desirable were held at that figure led a large number of people to decide that they could afford to go but once. One would suppose that the main object in fitting up so large a place would be to adopt a popular scale of prices. Even if no more money in the aggregate were realized it would be better, on all accounts, to have uniformly large houses. To be sure, a place was provided at a dollar, but there are multitudes who do not care to go where it is difficult to distinguish anything without a field-glass, and where the noise of tramping people, ushers, and program boys is annoying in the extreme, owing to the entire absence of matting in the aisles, stairways, and passages. Had the prices been more judiciously graduated there can be no doubt that the results would have been more gratifying all around. OBSERVER.

Beware of Burglars.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—May I not sound a note of warning to housewives to look well to their bolts and bars, for lo! the stealthy burglar is indeed abroad in the land, and was plying his vocation in the vicinity of Ashland avenue and Harrison streets yesterday afternoon. We occupy a flat, and nearly all of yesterday I was in the dining-room in the rear. In answer to the postman's ring in the afternoon, I found my front door unlocked. Alarmed I stepped quickly back into my bedroom and found it in great disorder; drawers open, the bed covered with boxes, opened, and their contents scattered wildly about by my gentleman in his hurried search for valuables. My mournful cry now is, "Who will wear the dear little diamond ring I prized so highly, and the infant sleeve-clasps I had fondly hoped, some day, to give, perhaps, to a little grandchild; or what will become of the other rings, and the spoons, and the I. N. G. badge, on which the fellow was badly fooled, as it is only plated?"

The wonder is that he left me anything of value. He must have left hurriedly, as a valuable watch hung in plain sight that he might have taken. My burglar discriminated quite nicely between the real gold and "rolled plate," but I could not help wishing that he would exercise his discriminating powers still further and prey on gorgeous gamblers, for instance, instead of on those who work hard for all they have. NORA DAVENPORT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

He Preaches a Sermon to the Students and Faculty of Cornell College.

Christian Theology Attributed More to Paul's Writings than to Any Other Source.

The Apostle's Position Outlined—The Doctrine of Original Sin a Monstrosity—Other Thoughts.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—Henry Ward Beecher preached today in the armory building of Cornell University to the students, faculty, and townspeople, and numbers of persons also came from adjoining towns to hear him. To the large audience thus gathered Mr. Beecher spoke from the first chapter of Corinthians, verses 23 to 30, inclusive, in which Paul declares that he came to preach only Christ, and Him crucified.

"It is acknowledged on all hands," said the orator, "that Christian theology has sprung from the consideration of Paul's writings more than from any other Disciple, and if theology has been correct it is because it has rightfully interpreted the thought and followed the genius of Paul; hence the importance of knowing his own views, the interior thought of the Apostle.

PAUL'S POSITION.

"We are to bear in mind that he stood midway between great systems of national thought and morality, the Jewish and the Greek, and he, with almost a spirit of contemptuous intolerance, rejects them both. The Greek nation was conspicuous above all that ever lived for intellectual genius, but so far as development of social and moral character is concerned you might as well undertake to bring forth harvest by starlight as to have brought forth morality by Greek intellectual superiority. That nation possessed the blessing of genius and the curse of immorality. There was not conscience enough in the Greek people to make a cohesion that should establish a government, and they fell apart and perished in their moral rottenness. On the other hand, the soul of morality sprang up among the Hebrews, but in the time of Christ they had come into a kind of moral aridity in which it seemed as though the higher moral qualities were perishing. Paul calls them miracle-mongers; they wanted a sign. The sum of the religion was exteriority, and the Greek wanted wisdom, wisdom, philosophy, philosophy. These were the two great elements on one side, and on the other.

THE APOSTLE'S PROCLAMATION.

"Now, Paul says: 'I reject them both, and proclaim the power of weakness.' Strange proclamation! God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise. God had chosen the weak to confound the mighty. The things that were as nothing in the eyes of public sentiment had in them after all a moral power that did not belong to moral gifts. Evidently here it is that Paul opens a kingdom of the heart and proclaims its superiority to that of the head for the production of soul richness. And he taught that dispositions were of more importance than intellect, philosophy, or organizations.

"The Apostle does not, however, reject intellect, accomplishment, rules, and regulations. He subordinates them. He said knowledge was conceited. Now, here is it expressed better than in the text: 'Love buildeth up: knowledge puffeth up.' 'Edifieth,' it is said in the old version, but there is a play upon words in the original that might justly be introduced. Knowledge does not humble men. Knowledge is at the best shallow. We know but in part. The great system is not yet revealed, and Paul compares our knowledge to that of a child. You know, some of you, for you are but just budding out of childhood, what the notions of that time are—how you that are advanced look back and smile at your ideas then of life and its affairs.

"From that day until this the presumption of knowledge has been conceited, and a Paul coming today would be obliged to say with even more emphasis to the Anglo-Saxon-Greek, crossed upon the old Hebrew, that we are, 'Knowledge puffeth up; love edifieth.' The head is not fit to lead mankind; it is the heart with the head in service that is fit to lead the race.

THE FOUNDATION OF HIS PREACHING.

"There is a power that can govern the world in spite of princes, of knowledge; that makes weakness stronger than strength; ignorance more knowledgeable than knowledge; that can make mankind like unto God Himself, and it was the attempt to develop that source of power that lay at the root of the Apostle's preaching. And therefore he insisted upon preaching the ignoble, crucified Jewish peasant, 'and Him crucified.' This is of the greatest importance in getting at Paul's intention, for it was Christ's mission to reveal God, that God was not such a being as the Greek's God, and Paul was preaching to show this phase of his character. Yet our theology very largely has followed the Greek idea of impassivity of God and of his eternal central happiness in and of Himself, though all through the Bible this blazes everywhere—that the form of suffering that goes with solicitude, fidelity, loyalty and love—God does suffer it. The Greek philosophy had led our theologians to believe a perfect God could not suffer; that by that degree he would be imperfect. But what kind of a marble God without a heart can an impassive God be that never sheds a tear for the troubles of men in their tempestuous struggle upward from animalism to moral condition that has been and is? It is a vulgar conception to us, though it was the crowning ideal of the Greek mind—God with all the joy and freshness of eternal youth and happiness.

THE CHRISTIAN CONCEPTION OF GOD.

"Now came the Christian conception of God, and it was opened with the glorious opening of the Lord's prayer: 'Our Father.' Away goes the God of faith, the machine God, the monarchal God, and in comes the Father. Everything for the children. And not merely that. The God of love knows how to suffer. The popular conception of God is a heart strung like a harp, and some beauteous creature striking hands of pleasure across the strings and producing music. It is being happy in the presence of something beautiful and lovely. But that is a superficial love; that is the vibration at the bottom of selfishness. Can you love what is not lovely? Can you love those that hate you? Can you love that which deserves nothing and hates all things? Christ revealed that love. It was the conception of a God that enslaves himself. When Christ washed the disciples' feet it was a magnificent incident developing the nature of God. It was not a pleasant fable. It was interpretative of his fundamental nature. God is the One that washes the feet of the universe. He is not that opalesque God sitting on a shining throne at the centre of all admiration; He is not that which causes all the tides of the universe to flow into His absorbing and fulfilling heart. God is abroad washing the feet, as it were, of the lowest; the God of all insects, of birds, of animals, of human life. And, according to the poorness of men and their lowness and need, He is the God of grace, mercy, service, and salvation.

CHRIST'S MISSION.

"Christ's work was not, then, to restore a fallen and lost race. There was not any fall. When he speaks of men being lost it is the figure of a shepherd whose sheep have wandered. His mission was to raise and carry forward the ignorant, the sinful, the wretched. Neither did He come to suffer in man's place. The doctrine of original sin and that Christ suffered in man's place is a monstrosity, and only one of about twenty theories of the atonement that undertake to wrestle with a schedule of facts and a line of history that is itself fictitious. He came to develop the miserable race by a new revelation of the nature of God as shed abroad through the heart and conscience. All His laws, all pains and penalties, were but as swaddling bands by which infancy is brought to manhood and men going wrong turned into the right. The infinit ocean of God's love is that which turns the machinery of the Universe. I don't mean to say that the coming of Christ had no relation to any thing else but the development of the human race. Such a development of God's nature must have reflected somewhere else, but that is not revealed to us.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

Paul insisted upon love, and said without it a man was as the meanest instrument in the band. How pompous is the bass-drum! It thinks it's making all the music, and it is nothing but sheepskin over nothing. And there are drums in the pulpit: moral men, keen disputers, logical men quarreling about interpretations. They are tinkling cymbals. There is no more magnificent delineation of God than that pronounced before Moses. 'The Lord is long-suffering, slow to anger, abundant in mercy, forgiving iniquity.' That is the voice of the Old Testament, but it was lost in the perversions of the ritual law. Christ brought it to life again and set it in the heavens as the star of Bethlehem, then seen only on the horizon, but rising higher and higher, and now the very sun of righteousness, with healing in its beams. The soul-force among men is the true moral force of the universe. Love worketh no ill to its neighbor, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. Men say a Christian must deny himself. He does not any more than the student does who to get higher education gives up the inferior things for the sake of the superior. The more laws man understands the more perfect liberty he has. No man is so unfree, so near captive, as the man that knowing laws violates them, and lives in continual rebellion and conflict. The man that accepts God's great laws rather than the material world, the man that accepts the most of them, rides upon the most forces. That is the true church that has the most love in it. Not that that is the most orthodox; not the one that has got the largest apparatus of instruction, or stands highest in learning and credit. Many a man has represented Christ in disposition who did not represent the instrumentalities of the church, and has gone to the stake. Goodness is the only orthodoxy. Every man living the Christ-life is orthodox, and the man that patterns after that grand ideal would be foolish to pattern after the intellectual and auxiliary institutions. But if he has both he is doubly blest.

"If all Christians lived as Christ lived there would be no infidelity. You are never going to argue down infidelity by logic. You must put it down by the beauty of holiness, because no man wants to dispute that. We have been having theology that is like a tangled skein of silk, full of metaphysical wrangling and cross purposes. Is it not time for a change to the apostolic church, the religion of love. There is no call to learning, ambition, power, that ought not to be clothed with the shining spirit of Christ, for the sake of power, for the sake of ambition, and yet more for the sake of being called the sons of God.

LIFE BUT A RACE.

"Life is but a race. It is described with truth as the shuttle that flies back and forth. It is the eagle's flight, the arrow's speed, the flower that appeareth for a little time and passeth away. You are yet in the morning. It seems but yesterday when my face was as young and fresh as yours. It seems as yesterday when I began my race. I am near the end of it. And I bear witness that with a heart as open and on as many sides to pleasure and joy as any man's can be here, and having been on the whole under favorable circumstances in life, and tasted of almost all the lawful things that are permitted to mankind in a respectable ambition, I testify that there is nothing in all the earth that is not rendered more sweet and bright by having that communion with God that lifts, and refines, and strengthens the soul itself. All knowledge that does not lead you toward God is vain knowledge. All that leaves you in the smallness of your derivative nature is injury to you, and all that brings you to the throne of Christ, which is the throne of loving, and that throws over you the sacred influence by which you are changed from glory to glory into the love of God—that will hold you steadfast in all trials, that will stand by you in hours of adversity and rise like angels in your presence when you are passing out of life and all treasures and accomplishments fail, and it will be the passport into your eternal inheritance."

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Union, 5; St. Louis, 4.

The first appearance in Chicago of the famous St. Louis Union team, which includes among its players Dunlap and Shaffer, the well-known league men, drew out an attendance of 4,100 yesterday afternoon, and the game proved to be the most exciting one played on the Union grounds this season. The St. Louis outfit does things up in great style. Carriages are used to convey the team from the hotel to the grounds, and a negro valet in uniform is employed to hand each player his bat when his time at bat arrives. In spite of all these scollops the Lucas aggregation managed to play a very plebeian sort of game yesterday. By miserable fielding after the fifth inning the visitors lost the game after having won it. Chicago did not get a man to first base until the sixth inning, when two runs were made on a base on balls, singles by Ellick and Schoeneck, and errors by $4,000 Dunlap and Baker. In the ninth two more were made on errors by Baker and Gleason, and a base hit by Krieg. This brought the score to a tie, and in the last half of the tenth Chicago scored the winning run on a base on balls, Ellick's single, and a wild pitch. St. Louis scored two in the second inning on singles by Taylor and Quinn and errors by Briggs and Krieg, and two in the sixth on singles by Baker and Quinn, a double by Taylor, and an error by Mathias. The same clubs play today.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
St. Louis...........	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago.............	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	—5

Runs earned—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Gleason, Taylor, Rowe. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 7. Double plays—Briggs-Schoeneck-Horan-Householder, Horan-Schoeneck-Householder. Struck out—Daily, 10; Taylor, 7. Bases on balls—Taylor, 3. Wild pitches—Taylor, 1. Umpire—Sullivan.

Chicago Onwards, 7; Dubuque, 6.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—A crowd of 1,500 persons was at the base-ball grounds today to witness the last game between the Dubuques and the Onwards of Chicago. The latter won the game, the score standing 7 to 6. This concludes the series of three games of which the Onwards won two.

The Northwestern League.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—In the game today between Milwaukee and Fort Wayne the former won, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee............	2	3	0	4	0	5	1	1	0	—16
Fort Wayne...........	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

THE RAILROADS.

Dakota Farmers and Grain-Dealers Want Better Shipping Rates—Other Requests.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—A considerable portion of the Dakota party here to obtain concessions from the railroad companies remained in the city today. The party is made up of three delegations—one representing the Jim River Valley, another the Mill Bank country, and the third the Grangers. In addition to the claims and requests made by the gentlemen already described in these dispatches, they protest against the present alleged monopoly of elevator privileges and the resulting system of grading. They claim that the elevator privileges on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Dakota are controlled by one company and all on the Chicago & Northwestern by another company. In their interview with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul officials yesterday the delegation obtained a concession allowing any farmers to build and operate flat warehouses and elevators at any point where they claim that full justice is not done them either in the matter of storing and handling or of grading wheat.

The gentlemen constituting the delegation express themselves as fully satisfied with the action of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul officials. One of them said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today: "Our three delegations are made up of seventeen of the most influential men in the sections of Dakota which we represent. The interests at stake are of much more importance than can be easily described, and affect the welfare and progress of the Territory. We have no fight against the St. Paul Railroad Company; in fact, the company wouldn't let us have a fight. They have done all that we could ask."

A few of the Dakota gentlemen went to Chicago last night. The rest of the party will go down tomorrow to have a conference with the officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

LONG-LIVED FAMILIES.

Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser:* The united ages of Mr. John Story, his brother and five sisters, are 589½ years, an average of 84 years and 2¼ months each. They are the survivors of a family of twelve, the children of the late James and Sally (Woodbury) Story, of Pigeon Cove. The children now living are: Sally, born Jan. 3, 1787; Henzibah, Nov. 20, 1792; Amos, Jan. 14, 1797; John, April 8, 1799; Martha, Nov. 12, 1803; Mary, July 18, 1808; Judith, Feb. 12, 1812. Their father died Dec. 16, 1851, in the 90th year of his age. Their grandfather, John Story, of Ipswich, was the father of thirteen children; their great-grandfather, Seth Story, of Ipswich, was the father of fourteen children. He died Aug. 15, 1786, in the 93d year of his age. Mr. Francis Colburn, with whom the writer has had a business association of twenty-five years, says a branch of his family has a record which excels that of the Storys. The Colburn family, which originated in Dedham, consisted of the same number of living children, six sisters and one brother, all living, and their united ages are 591½ years, averaging 84½ years each.

What a load of agony was removed from the mind of Mr. Charles Northrop, Woodmount, Conn., by the discovery that he could successfully fight his old enemy, rheumatism, with Athlophoros. He writes: "Had had rheumatism for years, and had made up my mind that I would have to suffer the balance of my life. But one dose of Athlophoros relieved me of pain. My dread is all taken away, for I now know I can keep the enemy at bay."

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.

LEAGUE GAMES.

BASE BUFFALO
CHICAGO BALL

MONDAY, JUNE 2,
TUESDAY, JUNE 3,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4,
THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Game called at 3:40 p. m.

Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 103 Madison-st.; and Mayer's, 126 Washington-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY,

Commencing THIS MONDAY, June 2. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, the entire company playing at Daly's Theatre, New York, and comprising this year:

Miss Ada Rehan,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss May Fielding,
Miss Virginia Dreher, Miss May Irwin,
Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Jane Cushman,
Miss Agnes Perring, and Miss Kate Stokes,
Mr. James Lewis,
Mr. John Drew, Mr. Otis Skinner,
Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. George Parkes,
Mr. William Gilbert, Mr. W. Thompson,
Mr. W. Beekman, Mr. J. Stapleton,
Mr. Charles Fisher.

In a grand production of the very successful comedy, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled

DOLLARS AND SENSE.

Every performance will be, as usual, under the immediate supervision of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
In preparation for early production—Mr. Daly's last success, RED LETTER NIGHTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Monroe st., one square west of Palmer House. The largest and handsomest theatre in the city, and the only one in America using the Incandescent Electric Light exclusively.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR ACTOR,

MR. FRANK MAYO,

In the new romantic drama, by Messrs. Mayo and Wilson from Werner's beautiful novel, "Vineta, or the Sunken City," entitled

NORDECK

The most powerful company in America. A magnificent Star Cast. Gorgeous Costumes. Grand Scenery, and the wonderful stage mirage of the Sunken City.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK,
Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.

A MOST FASCINATING AMUSEMENT.

Skating surface, 190x88. Seating capacity, 2,700. Beautifully decorated.
Chicago's Leading Military Band, the FIRST REGIMENT, and FREDERICK AUSTIN, the Great Cornet Soloist. Music every afternoon and evening.

THIS WEEK, every afternoon and evening, the Eastern Champion Acrobatic Skaters,
BATTEY AND HACKER,
The only performers who skate on
STILTS TWO FEET HIGH.
Something Simply Wonderful.

No stranger should leave the city without visiting the great Casino Rink. State-st. cable-cars pass the Rink. Only thirteen minutes from Palmer House.
SESSIONS—10 TO 12, 2 TO 5, 8 TO 10:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Immediate and Emphatic Hit. Delighted and Enthusiastic Audience on the first presentation, Last Evening, of Franz von Suppe's Latest Grand Opera Comique, in Three Acts, entitled

A TRIP TO AFRICA.

As Performed by
THE NEUENDORFF OPERA COMPANY,
Adapted and arranged for the English by
MR. ADOLPH NEUENDORFF
(by permission of Messrs. Goldmark & Conreid).
Comprising the Original Company of Distinguished Artists who have performed in this Opera for the past three months at the
BIJOU THEATRE, BOSTON.
Grand Spectacular and Scenic Effects and a Chorus of Forty Voices.
Matinee—Saturday only.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
Randolph and Clark-sts., South Side.

Tonight and every evening this week, HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS and the Comic Opera

BILLEE TAYLOR

Every afternoon at 2, Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels. Special features in Museum.
THE HOWARDS, Harry and May, in the Wonderful Second Sight Mystery.
THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS AND PLANTATION SONG SHOUTERS.
MISS NELLIE HENDERSON, the Electric Lady.
Doors open at 9 a. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. General admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 25c and 50c extra. Reserved Seats may be procured in advance at Box Office. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

TONIGHT, TONIGHT

Grand Production of
KIRALFY BROS.'
Pantomimic, Dramatic Spectacle
EXCELSIOR,
As presented 138 nights at Niblo's Garden, New York.
250 European Artists.
Four Premiere Star Danseuses.
382 People Engaged.
NOVEL ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.
GORGEOUS AND REALISTIC TABLEAUX.
The Crowning Tableau of
EXCELSIOR,
With the startling Electric Effects,
Under the direction of THOMAS EDISON.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark Street Bridge.

ANOTHER WEEK OF

PRINCESS TOTO | Every Night, Wednesday, and Saturday Mat.

GRAND THOROUGHBRED

DOG SHOW!

Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Today. Price of Admission

10 CENTS!

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.

CHANGE—ENTIRE—CHANGE.

WEST SIDE.
W. Madison, near Halsted.
THE LION'S BRIDE. Just from Paris, and the first time on exhibition in America. The Bulky Boy, greatest and largest ever shown. Leon's Scriptural Donkeys from Palestine, and Hosts of other Living Wonders.

SOUTH SIDE.
Clark, South of Madison.
The Wall Street Witch. Genuine 1802 Yankee Whittler. Child with 3 perfect feet. The Mexican Rainbow Lady, Gen. Totman, Prince of Midgets. The German Rose, Queen of Mites. A Panorama of Earth's Living Wonders.

Every Act on Each Stage New and Pleasing.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Only Theatre in Chicago using Blackman's Patent Revolving Fans, rendering the auditorium delightfully cool and pleasant.
MR. LEWIS MORRISON
and his superb company in the
DUKE'S MOTTO. "I AM HERE!"
During the month of June curtain rises at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE.

All the week, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CALLENDER'S CONSOLIDATED
COLORED MINSTRELS.

Next week—Tony Pastor's Combination.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

One week, commencing Monday, June 2, Saturday and Sunday matinees, return of the favorite German comedian, Chas. A. Gardner, in his entirely new play, entitled KARL THE PEDDLER. Supported by the brilliant artist, Miss Topsey Venn. New Songs! New Music! Everything New! The funniest play in America. Popular prices: 50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next week, June 9—A season of Comic Opera.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.

BASE BALL.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.
ST. LOUIS UNIONS VS. CHICAGO UNIONS.
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, June 2, 4, 5, at 4 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

SWIMMING!

At corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. and at 504 and 505 West Madison-st. Water and halls kept always at summer temperature. Open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. Ladies' hours 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

KNITTING SILK.

Ladies who knit are often misled by conflicting statements regarding the different brands of Knitting Silk in the market, and knowing their interest in the whole subject we feel it a pleasant duty to print some reliable information, which we feel sure they will appreciate.

We make two brands of Knitting Silk, both of which have attained a world-wide celebrity,

FLORENCE and CORTICELLI

Florence Knitting Silk

Is made from the highest grade of "Soft Finish" Silk, and has many advantages.

1st, It is Soft, Flexible, and when knit into mittens, stockings, &c., is not so harsh and stringy as the long, stiff fibre.

2d, It fills better, makes a better body, and will outwear any other material. (We know a person who knit one stocking of Soft Finish Silk and the other of the Long Fibre, and the latter cut and wore out before the former showed signs of wear.) What were known a few years ago as "The American Silks" in dress goods were made from Soft Finish Silk, and this explains the testimony of so many ladies, that "they never wear out."

3d, Knit Goods of Soft Finish Silk look better and more lustrous with every washing.

It might also be added that in Europe and other countries of long experience Soft Finish Silk is largely used and preferred for knit goods, but it requires special and expensive machinery to work it, and those manufacturers in this country who have not such machinery are endeavoring to make consumers believe the long fibre is preferable.

We have the Machinery for working both kinds, and can afford to state the facts as they are.

Corticelli Knitting Silk.

CORTICELLI Knitting Silk is made from Pure Thread Silk.

CORTICELLI Knitting Silk is famous for Lustre and Brilliancy, it being made from the choicest long fibre of ruled cocoons.

CORTICELLI Knitting Silk is absolutely free from deleterious dyestuffs.

CORTICELLI Knitting Silk is superior for Embroidering, also for knitting Purses, Laces, Fringes, and Macreme Work.

CORTICELLI Knitting Silk is made in *Fast Colors*, a point on which we excel, as many ladies will testify who have tried other brands.

CORTICELLI Knitting Silk is unequaled for beauty and durability of color, and is absolutely the best goods ever offered to the public for fancy work of many kinds.

Our new and handsomely illustrated Knitting Book of 60 pages, with designs and directions for all kinds of fancy work, mailed to any address on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

We have the Machinery for working both kinds, and can afford to state the facts as they are.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE ANY LADY OF THE TRUTH OF OUR ASSERTIONS.

CORTICELLI and FLORENCE

MANUFACTURED BY NONOTUCK SILK CO.,
R. W. HARE, Manager,
207 & 209 Fifth-av., Chicago.

A Golden Opportunity
AT THE
CITY OF PARIS.

In order to reduce our immense
Dress Trimming and Passamenterie
STOCK
We will place on our counter
TODAY
A choice selection of
Plain and Beaded
PASSAMENTERIES,
Which were $1.25 to $2.00 per yard, at the uniform price of
75 cts.
PER YARD.

Remember, all the above are entirely fresh and this season's goods. Nothing old and shopworn.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

Tamar Indien Grillon

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for
Constipation,
Hemorrhoids, Bile,
Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Cerebral Congestion.

Prepared by E. GRILLON, Chemist of the Paris Faculty, Sole Proprietor, 27 Rue de Rambuteau, Paris.

TAMAR, unlike Pills and the usual purgatives, is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation nor interferes with business or pleasure.
Sold by all druggists.

RUPTURE CURED.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Rentenive Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 100 pounds or more. My age is 59 years.
L. S. HODGE,
Residence 540 West Jackson-st.
Aug. 25, 1883.
Dr. A. H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

NORTHWESTERN
Overland Telephone
and Telegraph Co.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Gartside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Walter L. Peck, Wm. H. Sard, Chicago; J. W. Barrow, New York.
OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer; John M. Gartside, Counsel.
E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

To Contractors.

The Building Committee of the McHenry County Poor House will receive proposals for the erection and furnishing of the Poor-house building to be erected at Kishwaukee Station, Ill.
Plans and specifications may be inspected at the office of the County Clerk at Woodstock, in said county, from May 29 to 9th day of June, 1884.
Proposals will be received for the erection of the entire building, or in parts, as contractors may choose to bid.
The committee furnishing the brick for the whole and the rubble stone for the foundation.
The proposals will be opened at the office of the County Clerk, at Woodstock, Ill., on the 9th day of June at noon.
The committee reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids.
Duplicate plans may be seen at the office of the architect, George O. Garnsey, Chicago, Ill.
LESTER BARBER, Chairman.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:
4,500 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,000 feet of circular sewers 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAS. G. McDONALD,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Blue Sulphur Springs Hotel,
GEO. A. FLODING, Owner and Proprietor,
FLODING SPRINGS, CABELL COUNTY, W. VA.

The elegant new hotel at this point offers superior advantages to persons in search of a quiet, comfortable, pleasant summer resort, while the waters are unexceptionably healthful. Good fishing, hunting, and boating. For further particulars address as above.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL!
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Opens June 28th.
THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra, Electric Bells, Electric Lights, Superior cuisine and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 131 La Salle-st.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

PARTIES FOR EUROPE

Should take a Brunswick Berth, in use exclusively on the INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
These berths keep perfectly level under all conditions of weather, affording perfect rest and comfort at night, thus doing away with many of the discomforts of ocean travel. INMAN S. S. CO. (Limited), No. 1 Broadway, New York, or F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 156 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

SILKS!
Greatest Inducements Ever Offered.

BLACK SILKS.

Fine quality Black Gros Grain Silk at 75c per yard.
Heavy Satin-finished Gros Grain Silk at $1 per yard.
Extra Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.50 per yd.
The Best Black Gros Grain Silk, "warranted," at $2.00 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.

Heavy, superior quality, Colored Gros Grain Silks at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50; one-half regular price.
That lot of Colored Gros Grain Silks is selling rapidly for 59c.
Summer Silks at 39c and up.

GRENADINES.

Plain Grenadines, all silk, at $1 and $1.25.
Check and Plaid Grenadines at $1.
Mexican Plaid Grenadines at $1.
Brocade Grenadines at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50 per yard.

LADIES' SUITS.

We are offering many of these goods under the price of the material of which they are made. We are closing them out for the season.
A good tailor-made Suit in the best shades at $9. A very superior one at $12.
We are selling a Summer Silk Suit for $12.50. A better one for $14.
We are closing a lot of Black Silk Costumes at $15 each. The price has been $25, $27, $30.
We have the best variety of Ladies' and Children's White Suits in the city; prices from $4 to $75; they contain some elegant costumes.
A full line of Misses' and Children's Gingham Sdits, ranging in price from 75c upwards.

SPRING WRAPS.

Wonderfully low prices for good garments.
Lady Clare, tight-fitting, in leading shades, as low as $4.50, and cheap in proportion for all the better grades at $6, $8, $10, $12, $16, and upwards.
Spring Raglans, in black, brown, and drab, at about half regular price.
Our bargains in Silk Dolmans, Talmas, plain and brocade; some elaborately trimmed are very striking.

SHAWLS.

The newest and best selected assortment in the trade.
Lot 1—A variety of Persian Shawls at the low price of $4.75; you cannot equal them for double the money.
Lot 2—Are fine Russian Shawls at $6.
Lot 3—An elegant Shawl for $10.
We are daily receiving new designs in these goods from prices above to $30 and upwards.
We are selling a Cashmere Shawl, all wool, two fringes, in all shades, at $1.75; it is cheap.
In Cashmere Shawls we have so many qualities we cannot mention all, but call attention to Lots at $2.50, $3, $3.50, and $5.00.

JERSEYS.

Plain Jerseys at 85c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $5.
Braided Jerseys at $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4.
Beaded Jerseys in all styles at lowest prices.

PARASOLS.

Ladies' Satin Coaching Parasols at $1.50.
Ladies' Black Satin Sun Shades, with 4-inch Black Spanish Lace, lined in all colors, at $3.25.
A few fine Black Satin Parasols, lined with all the fashionable colors, at $3.45.
A 20-inch Black Satin, Gilt Paragon Frame, 4-inch Spanish Guipure Lace, at $4.
Aside from the above we keep a complete stock of all the leading makes in all shades, from $5 to $20.
Children's Parasols in all colors at 25, 50, 75c, $1, and upwards.
Rain Umbrellas from 50c to $15.

Colored Dress Goods for Summer Wear.

All-Wool Bunting at 25c; worth 50c.
Nun's Veiling at 50 and 75c; worth 75c and $1.
Albatross Cloth at 50c; worth 75c.
Vigogues Cloth (something new) at 60c per yard.
Crepes Cloth at $1; worth $1.75.
The above are all double width goods.
Beautiful assortment of Opera Shades in all the Popular Fabrics.

PLAIDS.

Our assortment remains unbroken in Fine French Plaids, Black and White, Block Plaids in all sizes.

Sealed Proposals
—FOR THE—
FURNISHING OF MATERIALS
AND CONSTRUCTION
—OF THE—
GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
AT ATLANTA,

Under the act of the General Assembly, approved Sept. 5, 1883, are invited by the Board of Capitol Commissioners until July 15, 1884, at noon.
Plans, specifications, and "instructions to bidders" may be seen after May 10, 1884, at the office of the commission in Atlanta, Ga., and at the office of Messrs. Edbrooke & Burnham, Supervising Architects, No. 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Proposals may be submitted for the entire work, or for any classified portion, and the Commissioners reserve the right to accept any bid or any part of any bid, or to reject the whole.
No proposal will be considered unless made out on the schedule blanks, and accompanied by a copy of the instructions to builders, both of which, together with copies of the act aforesaid, will be furnished to intending bidders upon application to the commission at Atlanta or the architects at Chicago.
All bidders will be required to furnish bond and security or a certified check, payable to the order of the Commissioners, equal in amount to 5 per cent of the bid submitted, which bond or check will be forfeited to the board in the event of the failure or refusal of the bidder to enter into contract with the board should his bid be accepted.
"For the materials used in the construction of said building preference will be given to those found and procured in the State of Georgia, provided the same can be procured in said State as cheaply as other materials of like quality in other localities."
All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for State Capitol Building," and addressed to the Board of Capitol Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga.
For further information apply to the office of the Commissioners or to the Supervising Architects as above.
HENRY D. McDANIEL,
Governor and ex-officio Chairman Capitol Commission.

Proposals for Supplies for Freedmen's Hospital.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 27, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, June 12, 1884, for furnishing supplies, consisting mainly of meats, groceries, dry goods, clothing, medicines, and fuel for the use of the Freedmen's Hospital, in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and schedules, showing the items and estimated quantities required, will be furnished on application to this Department.
H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

BRENTANO BROTHERS, 101 State-st.

The following papers (besides all the Chicago Dailies) are regularly kept for sale at our Establishment: Washington Star, Post, Republican, Capital, Army and Navy Register, and the Republic; Troy Times, Toronto Globe and The Mail; Springfield Republican, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Missouri Republican, Saratoga Journal, San Francisco Daily and Weekly Alta, Chronicle, Bulletin, Morning Call, Newsletter, and Argonaut; St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Rochester Post-Express, Richmond State, Philadelphia Press, Daily and Weekly Times, Pittsburg Leader, Providence Journal, New Orleans Times-Democrat and Picayune; New Haven Register, Nashville American, New York Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Sun, Wall Street News, Courier des Etats Unis, Daily and Weekly, Sunday Mercury, Evening Graphic, and Evening Post; Minneapolis Tribune, Milwaukee Sentinel, Louisville Courier-Journal and Commercial; Kansas City Times, Indianapolis Journal, Houston Post, Evansville Courier and Public; Denver Tribune, Detroit Post-Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Enquirer, and News-Journal; Cleveland Leader and Herald; Charleston News and Courier, Bismarck Tribune, Brooklyn Union, Baltimore Sun and American; Buffalo Express, Boston Herald, Transcript, Journal, Advertiser, Post, Saturday Evening Gazette, and Commercial Bulletin; Albany Evening Journal.
London Daily and Weekly Times, Liverpool Mercury, Glasgow Herald, Manchester Weekly Times, Edinburgh Scotsman, Dublin Nation, Paris Le Figaro, Gil Blas, L'Evenement, Le Voltaire, Le Matin, and the Paris Morning News.
Please bear in mind our Establishment is open every day from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m.

Mr. Joshua Kendall's

Day and Family School to fit boys for College. Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address, 125 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

Special Prices!

On all our Goods during the coming week will enable our country patrons to procure Stylish and Desirable Dry Goods at much less than the usual selling prices.

OUR MILLINERY DEPT.

Is without exception the most complete in the city, containing many choice selections not to be seen elsewhere.

100 Cartons French Flowers

Which we will sell at less than they cost to import. Also a superb assortment of Ornaments in Gilt, Silver, and Steel.

REMEMBER OUR FEATHERS,

Plumes, Tips, Pon Pons, &c., are of the finest quality and prices will be found surprisingly low compared with others.

ENGLISH MILAN HATS,
NEWEST SHAPES,

PARK, CARNIVAL,
BELMONT, BELGRAVIA,
HARLEQUIN, MERRY WAR,

In Beige, Ecru, and Drabs,

ONLY $1.00!

Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in great variety. Inspection respectfully invited.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We use the best quality material and trimmings. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHEMISE.

Plain Muslin, neatly hemmed band, at 25c.
Muslin, trimmed with tucks, insertion, and embroidery, at 47c.
Muslin, embroidered front, insertion and Torchon, at 75c.
Gambric, solid yoke of Torchon Lace, at $1.25

DRAWERS.

Muslin, cluster of four tucks and deep hem, 25c
Muslin, two clusters of seven tucks, one row of insertion and deep Hamburg ruffle, 47c.
Muslin, cluster of five French tucks and deep embroidered ruffle, at 75c.
Muslin, with Hamburg open work insertion between clusters of French tucks, and deep ruffle of open work embroidery to match, at $1.
Muslin, with cluster of fine French tucks, lace insertion and lace ruffle to match, at $1.25.
Finer goods up to $12.00.

SKIRTS.

Muslin, with deep hem and cluster of tucks, 35c.
Muslin, with cambric ruffle and cluster of fine tucks, at 47c
Muslin, with deep cambric ruffle and cluster of six French tucks, at 75c.
Muslin, trimmed with two clusters of ten French tucks Habmurg ruffle, at $1.00.
Muslin, with cluster of eighteen tucks and deep Torchon ruffle, at $1.45.
Muslin, with cluster of 12 tucks, deep cambric ruffle trimmed with Hamburg edge and insertion, at $1.75.

NIGHT ROBES.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffle, 47c.
Muslin, with four clusters of five French tucks and three rows of insertion, at 75c.
Muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, at 75c.
Muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke, with seven clusters of four French tucks and insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, at $1.00.
Muslin, Mother Hubbard, solid yoke, French tucks and insertion, at $1.65, $1.75, and up.

CORSET COVERS.

Plain Muslin, neatly made, at 29c.
Cambric, with Hamburg edging and tucks, 47c.
Cambric, solid yoke of tucks and embroidery, 75c.
Cambric, beautiful insertion, tucks and embroidery, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up.
Children's Muslin Underwear and Infants' Slips and Robes in all styles and prices.

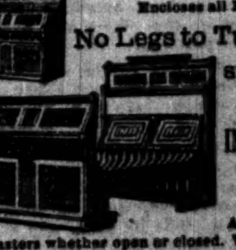
DRESSING SACQUES.

Cambric, with clusters of tucks and ruffle, at 75c; with twenty tucks and tucked ruffle, $1.25.
Cambric, with cluster of eighteen tucks and Hamburg embroidery, $1.50.
Cambric, with cluster of twenty tucks down the front, ten tucks and open work Hamburg ruffle on sleeves and around the bottom.
Cambric, cluster of French tucks separated with lace insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, $2.00.
Cambric, trimmed with six clusters of fine French tucks, Hamburg insertion and edge, the latest Parisian design, at $3.00.
Finer grades, with more elaborate trimming at the same unequaled prices.

HATHORN
WATER

Flows from the Maximum Mineral Fountain of Saratoga Springs, and is in the opinion of the most eminent medical men Nature's Sovereign CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPID LIVER, INACTIVE CONDITIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, and a most salutary alterative in scrofulous affections. With ladies, gentlemen, and bon vivants everywhere it has become the standard of dietary expedients, fortifying the digestive functions and enabling free-livers to indulge with impunity at table. The world of wealth, intelligence, and refinement testifies to its sparkling, naturally pure, and delightful qualities as the beverage incomparable, and accredit it with being the surest and speediest source of clear complexions, high health, and exuberant spirits. HATHORN SPRING WATER is sold only in glass bottles; four dozen pints are packed in a case. It may be obtained at all hotels, and of druggists, wine merchants, and grocers everywhere.

UNION FOLDING BED,
WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Encloses all Bedding.
No Legs to Turn Down,



SIMPLE and DURABLE.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT,
$25.00,
AND UPWARD.
On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
73 TO 83 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO.
For sale by Furniture Dealers.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 30 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The Signature "Dehaut" is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX.
DEHAUT, 147 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris
E. FOUGERA & CO.,
30 North William-st., N. Y.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for PILES. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box 2416, New York.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Albert White, a laborer, aged 26, living at No. 617 West Ohio street with his wife and two children, while drunk went to sleep on a pile of lumber near the Van Buren street bridge early yesterday morning and rolled to the ground. In his fall he broke his right leg above the knee, bruised his face, and probably received internal injuries.

The Cook County Real-Estate Owners' Board is the name of a corporation recently organized for the protection of resident and non-resident owners of real estate in this county. Its work will be the listing of real estate, paying of taxes and assessments, furnishing facilities for sale and purchase, and the perfecting and protecting of titles. The charter has been obtained and the capital stock will be $10,000, in 100 shares of $100 each.

The following conservatorship cases will be tried in the Probate Court today: Lena Schmidt, Emily L. Springer, Bernard Swenson, and Mary O'Reilly, insane; Peter Mogstad, Cille Samter, Charles Peterson, Orlow H. Crotser, and Maggie Stemper, lunatics; George E. Shaw, drunkard; and Celestine A. Lewis and Sarah Boggs, distracted. Claims against the following estates will be called after the above cases are disposed of: Estate of E. Addems, claim of Silas L. Rogers; estate of Martin M. Leahey, claim of George P. Harrington; estate of Michael Ryan, claim of Elizabeth Madden.

John Long, aged 25 years, is lying at his home, No. 248 Market street, with a pistol-shot wound in his right arm. He was found yesterday morning in the alley adjoining No. 14 Clark street bleeding profusely, but refused to give any account of himself or how the shooting occurred. It is known that he attended a surprise-party Saturday night in company with four friends, among them Joe Green, who lives at the Maulton House. He separated from them, they say, at 8:30 yesterday morning. They had been drinking together. Green acknowledged that he was the owner of the pistol with which Long was shot, and which was found lying by his side. When the wounded man was asked if he shot himself he shook his head. "Who did it, then?" his mother questioned. "Don't ask me," he replied; "you know I don't want any trouble." His companions deny all knowledge of the shooting, and claim Long is their closest friend.

A mass-meeting of the International Working People's Association, American group, was held at Köhler's Hall yesterday afternoon to discuss the question: "Was the Late C. H. McCormick a Public Benefactor?" Mr. Michael Schwab, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, defended the article on the late Cyrus McCormick which appeared in his paper of May 16 from the strictures passed upon it by one of McCormick's workmen in the *Arbeiter* of May 29. The article of May 16 denounced McCormick for the low wages that he paid his employés, and claimed that the $12,000,000 that he left was the result of the systematic robbery of his workmen, who were mere slaves. The letter of the workman stated that if they were slaves they were willing slaves, that many of them had been years in the employ of McCormick and not a few had now homes of their own and provision made for their declining years. Mr. Schwab made a violent speech in defense of his position, but the audience did not seem to sympathize with him.

BOHEMIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Bohemian-Slavonian Benevolent Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the large hall of the Bohemian school, which was gayly decorated with festoons of evergreen and National flags and emblems. About 500 were present. Speeches were delivered by J. F. Spiosty, President of the Supreme Lodge; J. A. Schleiss, Secretary of the Grand Lodge; Leo Paeda, of Cedar Rapids; and the Presidents of the Chicago lodges—sixteen in all. The speech-making was interspersed with a variety of vocal and instrumental music tastefully rendered by the "Lumir" Singing Society and the Bohemian orchestra.

The society, which originated at St. Louis, Mo., in 1854, with a membership of thirty, has now developed into an organization with sixteen Grand Lodges, 110 sub-lodges, and a membership of over 7,000. There are twenty-one lodges in this State, of which sixteen, with an aggregate membership of over 2,000, are in Chicago. The society grants $750 on the death of a husband or in case of his utter inability to work; $250 on the death of a wife; and $4 per week during sickness. It provides also for orphans, and maintains a school.

At 8 p. m. the "Kollar" dramatic club gave a performance of a drama entitled "Primator," which has never previously been produced in this city.

TRADE AND LABOR.

TONIGHT'S MASS MEETING—EVILS THAT NEED REFORMING.

The Trade and Labor Assembly met yesterday afternoon at No. 57 North Clark street, President George Rodgers presiding. Richard Powers, President of the Seaman's Union, declared it a shame that the united labor organizations were not now engaged in agitating for the correction of some of the crying abuses that all honest sons of toil detested, and suggested an investigation of the grand jury of Cook County. Such trials as that which resulted in the acquittal of Capt. Comerford, of the schooner Danforth, who shot and wounded Charles Nelson without provocation, should by all means be investigated.

Detailed instructions were given to P. H. McLogan and Richard Powers, who were appointed last August to attend the next National Conventions of the two great political parties and in the name of the organized workmen of the United States demand the incorporation in their platform of principles their position on the enforcement of the eight-hour law, the incorporation of National trade organizations, and the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics.

President Rodgers was then ordered to telegraph officially to Speaker Carlisle to permit Mr. Hopkins, M. C., to speak on the Trade and Labor bill in Congress today.

A request from Alexander Holten for financial aid to go South with his family to find work was overruled after nearly an hour's discussion on the ground that the assembly was not "a poor-house institution." T. V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, was heartily recommended for Commissioner of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics. Speeches were made by Harry Cole, Philip J. Scanlan, and George Murray, members of the New York City Typographical Union, denouncing Whitelaw Reid for his recent course toward the union printers in his employ. A committee, consisting of Dick Powers, John Foley, J. M. Foley, and Messrs. Randall and Shay, was appointed to notify the different labor organizations of the city of the big mass-meeting they intend to hold at Battery D Armory, on the Lake-Front, tonight. C. W. Rowan, J. P. McGinley, and George Rodgers were appointed a committee to confer jointly with a committee now present in the city from New York to influence the Republicans and Democrats to give the laboring classes a wide plank in their respective platforms.

ST. JARLATH'S.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the new St. Jarlath's Church, on Jackson street, near Ogden avenue, was laid with impressive ceremonies by Archbishop Feehan yesterday. The occasion was celebrated by a grand procession, in which nearly all the Catholic societies of the city, regardless of nationality, took part. The procession formed at the corner of Adams and Desplaines street in front of St. Patrick's Church, and marched west on Adams street to Ashland avenue, north on Ashland avenue to Monroe street, west on Monroe to Hoyne avenue, south to Jackson, and east to the new church. The order of the procession was as follows: Platoon of police; Grand-Marshal T. P. Shannahan, with his aids, Matthias Benner, Lieut. J. Byrne, William Quinlan, Peter Kialbassa, Cornelius Ryan, Joseph Chaillfoux, Daniel Corkery, D. J. Ryan, Frank J. Gallagher, John Connell, Edward Byrne, Jeremiah Payne, P. H. O'Toole, Thomas Maloney, and Michael Nagle.

The societies represented in the procession were: All branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, thirty-two divisions; eight companies of the Hibernian Rifles; the Married Men's and the Young Men's Sodalities of Holy Family Church; the same Sodalities of Sacred Heart Church; the Sacred Heart and St. Stanislaus Societies of St. Stanislaus' Church; the Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of St. John's Church; and the Society of St. John the Baptist of the French Church of Notre Dame. Ald. Sheridan was in command of the Hibernian societies. Altogether there were about 3,000 men in line of march, four abreast, and with their showy regalias and banners and each society headed by a military band the procession presented a very creditable appearance.

The foundation of the new church was covered with a temporary flooring which served as a platform for the assembled clergy and invited guests. Promptly at 4 o'clock a procession of surpliced priests followed by Archbishop Feehan, attired in full pontificals, emerged from Father Cashman's residence, adjoining the church, and proceeded to the platform where they took up a position under a canopy hung over the corner-stone, which was hanging from a derrick at the northwest corner of the basement.

After repeating some prescribed prayers in silence the Archbishop and priests knelt down and solemnly chanted the Litany of the Saints and invoked the blessing of God upon the edifice which was in course of erection and which was to be dedicated to His honor and glory. After this the Archbishop took up several trowelfuls of mortar with a silver trowel and spread it upon the stone foundation upon which the corner-stone was to rest, and gave the signal to lower the massive corner-stone. Then he made the sign of the cross over it and sprinkled it with holy water. Then the priests who acted as chanters intoned the psalm "Miserere," and while it was being chanted the Archbishop and clergy walked slowly around the foundations of the new church invoking a blessing upon it. When they returned to the corner-stone again they stood up while the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was being chanted, and the ceremony was at an end.

Upon the conclusion of these ceremonies Father Ryan, S. J., of Holy Family Church, delivered an eloquent address on the subject of the divine establishment of the Catholic Church and its perpetuity throughout all time. The ceremonies concluded by the Archbishop giving his blessing to the assembled spectators, who numbered between 8,000 and 10,000. The windows and housetops in the vicinity were crowded with spectators. The Archbishop was assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. John Waldron, the Rev. Daniel Riordan, and Father Burke, of Joliet. The corner-stone bears the following inscription: "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself with them shall be their God.—*Apoc., xxi., 3.*

SUBURBAN.

WHEATON.

The Sunday-schools of Du Page County held their annual jubilee Saturday in the beautiful woods near Warrenville, on the shores of West Du Page. President L. N. Stratton, of Wheaton Theological Seminary, President of the County Sunday-School Union, presided. Reports were heard from the Vice-Presidents of the respective townships and Superintendents of various Sabbath-schools were called upon for reports. Addresses were delivered by President Rassweiler, of the Northwestern University of Naperville; President C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College; the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, of the German Evangelical Church of Naperville; the Rev. N. O. Freeman, of Wheaton; the Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Downer's Grove; the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Naperville; and others. Mrs. L. N. Stratton, President of the Du Page County Women's Christian Temperance Union, read an address on the subject of temperance education in the home and schools.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held a special meeting Saturday afternoon. The report of the Treasurer for May showed receipts, $23,327; disbursements, $12,359; cash on hand, $10,968. The official bond of Theodore Schultz as Treasurer in the sum of $120,000 was approved. Four thousand dollars was taken from the contingent fund and placed to the credit of the street and bridge fund. Prof. H. W. Graham has been reappointed Superintendent of Schools in District No. 11 for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of citizens held in the Village of Jefferson the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That since no determination of the rights of the people has been had in the proceeding thus far decided in the courts, John R. Stockwell and his associates in the School Board be requested and urged to prosecute the contest now pending in the County Court, to cause a thorough investigation of all matters pertaining to the election, the irregularities of the returns, and the burning of ballots, in vindication of the rights under the election laws of many citizens and voters who believe they have been disfranchised.

LAKE.

Another railroad accident occurred Saturday morning at the Forty-third street crossing of the Wabash Road, which will probably result fatally. As G. Mullen, the driver of a milk-wagon, was attempting to cross the numberless tracks at that point his wagon was struck by Wabash engine No. 498, Peter Fitzgerald, engineer, and dashed in pieces. Mullen's skull was fractured and several of his ribs were broken. He was taken to his home, No. 4246 Emerald avenue, and the doctors said his injuries were probably fatal. The Captain of Police immediately ordered the arrest of the flagman, Patrick Moran, who was locked up at the town-hall on a charge of criminal carelessness. It is claimed that the flagman signaled Mullen to come on just in time to precipitate a collision. The railroad companies keep long strings of freight-cars standing on side tracks at that crossing, so that persons who cross the tracks are not apt to see an approaching engine until it is upon them. The Town Board of Lake at its next meeting will probably take action looking to the removal of such obstructions and the establishment of gates at the Forty-third street and other prominent railroad crossings.

ROGERS PARK.

A reunion of the family of the Rev. P. Hinners, now residing at Rogers Park, occurred Saturday evening. Members of the family were present from Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities, and the affair was a very enjoyable one.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Samuel M. Shoemaker.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—[Special.]—Samuel M. Shoemaker, ex-Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, one of the pioneers of the express business in this country, and a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died at Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, last night, whither he had gone recently in the hope of recuperating his failing health.

[Mr. Shoemaker's ancestors were among the original settlers of Pennsylvania. He began his career as a clerk in a grocery house here. His first position in the transportation business was as agent of the Rappahannock Steam Packet Company. When the Excursion Line of steamers between Philadelphia and Baltimore was established he became the Baltimore agent. In 1843, when Mr. Shoemaker was but 22 years old, he joined E. S. Sanford, of Philadelphia, in organizing an express line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Shortly after this venture, in company with Green & Co., they established the Great Western Express between Baltimore and St. Louis. This they conducted by rail to Cumberland, Md., thence by stage and river transportation to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. From the time Mr. Shoemaker became associated with Mr. Sanford, who had been the agent of the Alvin Adams Line, they rapidly extended their lines of express in every direction under the name of Adams & Co.'s Express. In 1854 the Adams & Co., the Hornden Express, Kingsley & Co., and Hoey & Co. consolidated under the name of the Adams Express Company. Thus the country is principally indebted to Samuel Shoemaker for the development of the express business. Owing to failing health he resigned the position of Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee last February. Mr. Shoemaker was also interested in railroads and steamboats all over the country. He was a Director in the Northern Central Railroad, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and the Wilmington & Weldon Road, also a Director in the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and the First National Bank. Mr. Shoemaker was a prominent Republican, and one of the party leaders in Maryland. He was a very liberal contributor to National and State campaigns. He was several times a delegate to the National Conventions. He was an intimate friend of Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Garfield, and during their Administrations they were frequently entertained by him. His country seat of 500 acres, called "Burnside Park," in Baltimore County, is one of the finest in the United States. He owned the largest and most valuable herd of Jersey cattle in the country. It numbers over thirty head, valued at $100,000. Mr. Shoemaker's fortune is estimated at $3,000,000. He dispensed thousands of dollars in charity. His wife was Augusta C. Eccleston, daughter of the late Judge Eccleston, of the Court of Appeals.

Ald. Gaynor.

The remains of the late Ald. Michael Gaynor, which were placed in the vault at Calvary Cemetery at the time of the funeral a few days ago, will be deposited in their final resting-place in the family lot today. A train to the cemetery will leave the Northwestern depot at 10 o'clock a. m.

BURGLARS AT STURGIS.

STURGIS, Mich., June 1.—Burglars did the town last night. At C. J. Cromer's boarding-house one boarder lost a gold watch, a suit of clothes, and a sum of money, and other boarders lost lesser amounts.

CARRIAGES TO BE SEEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Palace Carriage Repository of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson, will be open at night to enable delegates and strangers to examine the elegant stock during convention week.

THE PULPIT.

Dr. Thomas Wants More Patriotism and Less Politics in This Country.

Bishop Fallows Wants a Six Years' Term for the President—Prof. Swing's Preferences.

The Rev. Mr. Green on the Bad Whisky Consumed in Chicago—Ascension Church.

DR. THOMAS.

A Plea for More Patriotism and Less Partisanship in Politics.

Dr. Thomas spoke yesterday at the People's Church on "Our National Life and Responsibility," prefacing his discourse with some remarks upon the wonderful progress made by the Republic during the last century, and referring to those personal and associate responsibilities which should inspire citizens with lofty purposes. He went on to elaborate the thought that of all the lands on earth this great continent, and this alone, was reserved, he thought, for the age of the people's power. He reviewed the history of the Nation—born, as it was, of despotic parentage, and said that the men and women of the Revolution had reached at one tremendous bound that form of constitutional liberty for which the people of England had been struggling since the days of Cromwell. He analyzed the elements of our National life which go to make one conglomerate mass, and asked, "What are we to have as the final result?" Everything, he said, depended upon the will of the people. Everything at last falls back upon their intelligence and self-interest and their patriotism and sense of duty and right. And nothing could be broader and grander in its conception and possibilities than this; and were the people perfect the result would be ideal. As it is, society at large, in State and church, reflects not the best intelligence and sentiment of the few, but the great average of the many; and the many being not on the highest plane, the results, whilst having more of good than evil, are still far from the best. If all were inspired by only a pure patriotism this would be a Government of statesmen; but all, nor the majority even, are not yet patriots, and hence our Government is largely partisan and political not only in its National but in its local and municipal affairs.

Many can be easily induced to work and vote for the mere gains and ambitions of a party who cannot be won to the greater interests of a country. And the desire for party success may often lead to the use of low and unworthy means. The question may be, not who is the fittest man for the place, but who can carry a doubtful State, or an uncertain ward in the city? Who can bring the most money; the solidest backing into the campaign? Not who has the most brains, but who has the most "barrels." Not what policy is the best for the country; but what will catch the most votes. Our local political leaders will say "don't agitate the Sunday question, or the liquor question just before an election, it may hurt our party." And then all these party movements must get their pay out of their offices, and this leads to party rings and corruptions. And the same general reflections apply to religion. Many will work for a sect or a dogma who could not be won, as yet, to the simple love of truth and right, and to work for God and man. And hence, religion in our land, as well as government, is too largely partisan.

But these are the incidental and not the necessary evils of our free institutions; and in the tendency of things they should work their own cure. And for this reason: that everything at last depends upon the people, and the sense of power and responsibility that are thus imposed upon the people become the best means of public education. It may seem to some a burden and a needless waste of time and money that the whole country should be given up to conventions and political debates once every four years; but these are our great quadrennial college terms in which the masses study the principles of government, and they go to the common schools of this large study every year in the local elections. And so it is in one sense a poor economy of men and money to support so many denominations, but in these, too, the questions of religion are discussed from the many standpoints of thought. And thus, too, the discussions of the many social questions, as the Sabbath and temperance, is a school of morals.

In this age of the people, and in a Government like ours, all these debates and attritions of thought are not only a school of instruction, but they are a source of strength and security. Opinions, like gunpowder, are quite harmless if not confined. Let men talk and write, and hold meetings and make speeches, and they are thereby drawn away from dark plots and brought into the arena of thought and principles, and their crude and often wild ideas may be enlarged and corrected by a comparision of views, and experiences, and results. And in this way the wrongs and injustices suffered by the poor or by any class are brought to public notice, and the principles of political parties and of the sects and dogmas in religion are held up to the public view. In this way everything has to pass the ordeal of the people's thought and conscience.

The speaker concluded by apostrophizing the happy visions that fill all the future years of this land if the swift-coming millions will fear God, and depart from evil and do right. "When, on Decoration-Day," he said, "I saw the veterans pass by—Catholic and Protestant, Democrat and Republican, German and Irish, and Swede, and the dark man, too, and all bearing the flag of liberty for which they had fought, and when I know that that day flowers were strewn upon the graves of the 'Blue' and the 'Gray,' I felt that the day of goodwill and brotherhood had come, and that there was no longer North or South, no more foreigner or native-born, but that we were one in the sacred love of country and liberty."

BISHOP FALLOWS.

The Man Who Should Be the Nominee—A Description of Blaine.

Bishop Fallows last night took his text from Genesis 8: xxxvii. "Shalt thou indeed have dominion over us?"

He said that was a question that came up before the American people too often. He believed in elections, as they educated the people. A Presidential election once in four years caused an uncertainty in business affairs, and for the time the whole country was in an unsettled condition. A President should be elected for six or eight years and the Constitution should prohibit his reëlection. No monarch had the power possessed by the President of the United States with the Federal patronage at his disposal. If he was not eligible to reëlection he would not be likely to distribute the patronage with a selfish motive. After his term of office expired he should be given a pension that would enable him to live in a manner becoming his dignity.

A free press was of unestimable value. A most generous liberty should be allowed it. It caused men seeking high office to be cautious of their actions, knowing that newspapers would expose them. They would have to be like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion." The press was often unjust to public men. Deeds that were sometimes innocent and lawful were made crimes. The good deeds that were done by men were overlooked when they were seeking office. The newspapers that today were abusing candidates most unmercifully would in a short time turn around and praise the same candidates. This abuse had the effect of influencing men of sensitive minds from seeking office. The country could not afford to have in the White House a man with a rhinoceros skin.

The convention would meet soon to nominate a President. He should be a man who would go into the Presidential chair and be himself the President. He should be able to say "no" firmly when necessary, and his utterance should carry the ring of conviction. He should be a magnetic man and be in sympathy with the people. He should not be an iceberg, but kindhearted and ready to recognize ability in others. Deliver us from a young man or an old man. We did not want a President of the capitalists, but of the whole people, one who could pulverize a Solid South and break up a Solid North. He should be great in intellect and experience, and be a Christian, but not a bigot.

PROF. SWING.

The Kind of Man the Candidate Should Be.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text:

> II. Samuel, 7-9. "And I was with thee whithersoever thou wentest, and I have cut off all thine enemies out of thy sight, and have made thee a great name like unto the name of the great men that are in the earth."

It will be a sufficient lesson from this episode in the life of David if we permit it to make us ponder an hour over the great men of our race—their fewness, their value, their attractiveness. This leaf of history speaks of "a great name like unto the name of the great men that are in the earth"—thus reminding us that that product of our world called a great man is not a modern product; it is not a recent discovery or invention. If there were great nations, or great ideas, or great laws, three or six thousand years ago, then must there have been great men living and acting, for great laws, and ideas, and States are the rich, ripe fruits of souls better than the common. Thus looking as far back as we are able we see certain tall forms rising above the great sea of heads—as though even Paganism had always possessed its Christophers—lifting up before the multitude some divine form of a Christ. When we think of the greatness of old Egypt we need not be informed that that old Empire must have enjoyed time and again the presence of powerful individuals, for out of nothing nothing only can come. The presence of the material and historical Egypt assures us that the millions in the Valley of the Nile enjoyed the benefit of eminent minds which could gather up valuable data for a nation and deduce correct conclusions and enforce these conclusions in the wide kingdom of society.

The fewness of these mighty ones may well be a ground of wonder. Could some Roman or Greek have looked forward and have seen England and America as they are today, seen all inventions and discoveries, their colleges and schools, their philosophies, their laws, their literature, their industry, and their liberty he would have concluded that all the members of that far-off society were noble to the highest degree. A barbarian sent once into old Rome as a spy reported to his tribe that he had seen a nation of kings. Thus could an ancient have looked forward to the external marvels of our Nation he would have said: "I see in the misty future a nation of kings." He would have put together all those causes from which a high order of manhood ought to result and would have been unable to imagine that any obstacle could rise up between premises and conclusion; but we who are living in the same wonderful land where the many causes of greatness exist perceive how deceptive would have been the dream of the ancient, for we are not a Nation of kings. There is a scarcity of the great. We are all enrolled upon one long piece of paper as the most ordinary kind of human beings. A visitor coming from some outside age or planet would be compelled to carry back as his report: "I have seen millions of ordinary, fallible, half-finished mortals."

We are robbed of our rich supply of great men not only by the laws of inheritance, but also by our own personal shortcomings. The schools of greatness have not yet been opened in our age. Man is made by the slow process of education. Born with many capabilities the mind is then taken up by the educational art and is shaped into mental and moral excellence. But unless it is thus shaped by education its natural powers remain jewels in the ground—pearls still under the bitter sea. Our educational institutes seem more and more forgetful of the worth of great men and seem settling down to the task of fitting the young for a life of business or for repeating that life of pleasure attempted by all the barbarians who since man came upon earth have lived amid the perfumes of food and the glitter of vestments. The great aim of the present is individual independence. If the liberty of the State is so great a boon, then we argue the independence of the individual must be the one good to be reached and we are in the midst of a general struggle upon the part of the majority to rise to a free condition where they can buy all things and pass from labor to fruition. Bowing to this spirit the most of the schools propose to fit young persons for making their way through the world. But the meaning of that phrase is to make their way through the expenses of the world and with the least annoyance from poverty and its struggle. In many of our colleges there are optional courses, and at all points in the land there are schools where a mind bright or dull may study four months or four years at its option. The large numbers in the lowest classes and the almost Selkirk solitude prevailing in the senior classes tell us whither this law of option leads. It does not lead toward the broad foundations of learning, and wisdom, and character. Some individuals are born with so much mental power that to them all of life is a school of study and learning; and greatness comes to them all through life as steadily as growth to the body of the oak; but for its full supply of powerful citizens all the modern nation is depending upon schools of all the branches of learning, elegant and profound. If our schools are to be satisfied with only a fitting of mind to make its way through the world we not only must pity the mind, but the world through which such a way is made. This option of the young expresses only the conclusion reached by the fathers and mothers, that education is a preparation for getting along in the world. It would be a good conclusion if by "getting along" the parents cherished in heart such a destiny as that of scholar, or philanthropist, or statesman, or moral hero.

What an outlook for our country's future should the two conventions about to assemble in this city seek and find as its candidates' names associated in some way with intellectual and moral greatness. The United States has become so wide in area and so immense in all forms of power, such a sanctuary of liberty for all the world, and such a beacon-light on the coast of the old stormy political sea that they ask for a President who can add to politeness and affability among friends a brain that can grasp the condition and need of the Nation, and a heart that can love all the millions of the land equally and wisely. An American President possesses the power of an old King. His lieutenants are in every city in offices of great trust, his subjects are everywhere in the continent, and in the few years of his reign he should not be simply a gentleman and an entertaining host, but a ruler of 50,000,000, with his mind and heart out among the minds and hearts of his people. He might dress and dine as simply as Alfred or Peter the Great, and the world and all history would forgive him if only he made his great mind infuse itself into each State and city, and "excite and agitate the whole mass." He should be for the term of his public life like the Roman who felt that all that pertained to man pertained to him. The millions north and south should look and see:

> In the radiant front superior shine
> That first paternal virtue, public zeal,
> That throws o'er all an equal wide survey,
> And ever musing on the common weal
> Still labors gloriously with some bright design.

Should the conventions find and nominate this type of manhood the person chosen could find in our Nation a field of usefulness and glory as large as that which ever encompassed an ancient King; for, although great things have been achieved by our age and our land, still mighty works are to be done, and the Governments of the States and cities are lying feeble and sick almost unto death, waiting for some days of inspiration from the central shrine of justice. A central soul would quicken the whole body.

Our last thought was to be the attractiveness of these great minds. Coming like David from among the sheepfolds, or like Confucius from similar poverty, or emerging like Franklin from the task of an apprentice, or like Lincoln from a cabin, these all delight and amaze with their power. The heart of man was fashioned by the Creator so as to respond not only to the color and perfume of flowers, to the scenes of the landscape and to the strains of music, but also to the sentiment of power. Man will not only journey far to be present among things beautiful, but had nature some appointed time for her majestic phenomena man would hasten to be present to behold from a mountain a tidal wave or a storm raging on the dark sea beneath. Thus all power allures and detains, and hence we follow great souls with a heart full of fascination. We rise from their biography as though we had seen a continent full of verdure rise up out of the ocean or as though we had seen an Atlantis sink away from the world of light and being! O, that our country would now and forever grow great men enough to lead us all onward with an inspiration such as filled the bosoms of our fathers when our liberty was young and beautiful!

CHICAGO WHISKY-DRINKING.

THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE REV. THOMAS GREEN.

Every available seat at the Eighth Presbyterian Church was occupied last evening when the Rev. Mr. Green preached the third of his series of sermons on "Stepping-Stones to Vice." He selected his text from Proverbs, xx., 1:

> Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

The speaker prefaced his remarks by the announcement that he was going to preach a sensational sermon—sensational because it would be full of facts, and facts were always sensational. He would warn the young men of this city to keep aloof from the allurements of the saloon. They were man-traps, a pollution, and a curse, full of contagion and ruin, and Hell itself was behind their threshold. The liquor traffic had become so licensed in this city that the rumsellers made no attempt to hide their damnable practices. "There are 3,100 licensed saloons, and the Lord knows how many unlicensed," the minister said. "Take the houses of prostitution, drug stores, and other places where liquor is sold, and you can safely fix the number at 4,000. We have a population of 600,000, and a saloon to every thirty families; a saloon in every block, and they all manage to survive. You never see a Sheriff's notice on a saloon door. There are 300 bakers and 700 grocers. Three saloons to every two stores where food is sold; twenty saloons to every church; sixty saloons to every school-house; 400 saloons to every hospital; and 800 orphan-makers to every place where a child may find shelter. The retail saloons of Chicago sell nearly $100,000 worth of intoxicants a day—$30,000,000 a year—to say nothing of the sales of the wholesale dealers and distillers. About 100,000 people spend this money. Each consumer spends $6 per week on the average.

"Now let us look for a moment at the result. Reliable statistics show that three-fourths of all crime in this community is directly traceable to strong drink. Seventy per cent of the insane trace their driveling minds and broken constitutions to liquor. To sustain this accursed traffic $30,000,000 is paid, and to take care of its victims the citizens must annually pay $1,725,000 additional to support various institutions which are filled by drunkards.

"Wherever I went during my trip at night through Chicago I saw whisky—whisky everywhere. I saw no gaming in the houses of prostitution. I saw no harlots in the gambling-dens, but of whisky there was plenty. The keen competition between the rumsellers has made them gather around them all kinds of vices, such as the concert-halls and the mock theatres. Saloons are surrounded by everything foul and hellish. They are the gathering place for thugs and murderers, the plotting places for all crime; the places where is seen the gleam of the assassin's knife and where the click of the assassin's pistol is heard. They are the dragon-dens of iniquity, the harlot-breeders of sin, the cheap mysteries of the Devil, the death-dealing blow to morality and virtue. Around all this clusters a great thought of serious concern. It is a problem for civilian and statesman alike. Of course, it should concern most the municipal authorities, but not until we clear out the vile policy of the present municipal rulers can we talk about it.

"I will therefore confine myself to the momentous question, Why do people drink? It is the silly belief of some youths that it makes them manly to swagger up to a bar and call for a drink. Rid yourself of this thought, young men, and of the American practice of treating. It is sham hospitality. It is an allurement to final destruction. Drinking is expensive, and not only expensive but useless—simply a stimulant to satisfy a pernicious appetite, which becomes debilitating. Alcohol acts as a corrosive wherever it touches the delicate functions of the body. What you drink is not pure alcohol; it's not even pure whisky or wine. Pure liquor is expensive. It has to be put away until the fusel-oil evaporates. In the absence of the genuine stuff to supply the demand, therefore, something has to be prepared.

"During the last week some fifteen samples of alleged liquor were bought for me at the leading saloons, and they have undergone a chemical test at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The first thing the test-tube discovered was that the fluid was not whisky at all, but what is called neutral spirits, and unfit for a man to drink. The first sample was bought on Harrison street, near Fifth avenue. It was purchased as rye whisky. Here are its ingredients: Sixty-five per cent neutral spirits, essence of lime or concentrated lye, the rest water mixed up with glycerine, colored with burnt sugar, and cleared with arsenic enough to kill in one pint. A bottle of gin from Fourth avenue, near Polk street, contained besides neutral spirits some turpentine and blue vitriol. A bottle of bourbon contained sulphate tincture, chromic acid, arsenic, and fusel-oil. That was 40-year-old Kentucky whisky. [Laughter.] A bottle of 1870 cognac, which cost $6.50, was prepared of alcohol and water, burnt sugar, flavored with spirits of cognac, ether, sulphur, and arsenic to make it sparkle. Thus it will be seen that young men are cheated of life in these man-traps of Hell, and to visit them is like standing over the crater of a volcano. I say to you young men, stop."

THE REV. E. A. LARRABEE.

Assuming Charge of the Church of the Ascension.

The Rev. E. A. Larrabee, the new rector, officiated for the first time at the Church of the Ascension yesterday morning, the congregation being about as large as usual, crowding the chapel. The services were conducted "in accordance with the wishes of the Bishop"—that is, nothing was omitted from the ritual, the commandments being intoned and the communion offered to all. Otherwise everything was the same as under the pastorate of the Rev. Arthur Ritchie. The text was:

> Endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.—*Ephesians, iv., 3.*

Reference was made to the fitness of the day (Whitsuntide) for the change in the rectorship, and to the relation between pastor and people. Mr. Larrabee is popular with the congregation, and it is their belief that the church will continue its growth under his guidance.

THE REV. E. C. OGGEL.

He Preaches His Farewell Sermon.

The Rev. E. C. Oggel preached his farewell sermon as pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets, last evening. He referred to the pleasant relations that had always existed between himself and his congregation during the time of his pastorate, and expressed an earnest desire that they would give to his successor the same ready assistance and sympathy in carrying on God's work that they had ever extended to him. In conclusion he said that he left the church without a dollar's debt upon it. He did not know who his successor would be.

SCIENCE NOT AGAINST RELIGION.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—[Special.]—The Rev. James E. Latimer, D. D., Dean of the Boston University, preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the university today. His sermon was an argument to show that history, science, and philosophy, so far from tending to demolish the Christian scheme, when interpreted with true logic actually established the truth of that scheme. The central proposition of the whole argument was that in the Christian scheme the factors are God and man and Nature, and that Christianity furnished the most complete adjustment of each of these factors to the others. Starting with a self-existent God, it traced existence from its start up to the highest spiritual phenomena, which pointed to God as the end, all the steps forming a rational sequence. The rationality of the scheme, the preacher argued with much clearness and eloquence, was to be discerned, whether examined by the light of science, history, or philosophy.

FRENCH SENTIMENTALITY.

"Accustomed," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "as one is to the sentimental verdicts of French juries when there is a lady with a grievance and a bottle of vitriol or a revolver in the case, the recent acquittal of an Aisne farmer's wife who was tried for the murder of her husband strikes one as a specially gross miscarriage of justice. Mme. Luce seems to be a jealous woman, and her husband's conduct was calculated to keep her jealousy continually on the rack. His nights, in particular, he devoted to 'frog fishing'—a pretext which never imposed on Mme. Luce. One night she knocked at a female neighbor's door with a loaded gun in her hand. The pair went to a wood near the house, where they presently perceived at some little distance another couple, whom in the moonlight Mme. Luce took to be her husband and one of her rivals. She fired at the pair at once, killing one and dangerously wounding the other. The dead man proved to be her husband; his companion was—his own nephew. For once Luce really was engaged in the sport which he had so often used as a cloak for his peccadilloes, and had taken his nephew with him. The jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box."

A TEXAS FISH STORY.

Floresville (Tex.) *Chronicle:* Robert Lackey, of this county, Monday of last week, directly after the hail-storm, found on the prairie near the Carabajal crossing of the Cibolo a genuine redfish weighing ten pounds. It was still alive and furnished a fine meal for two families. The nearest salt water is about 100 miles.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGES.

CARR—MOSS—At Mendota, Ill., Prof. C. A. Carr and Mrs. Mary L. Moss.

DEATHS.

HEALY—Timothy Healy, son of Richard Healy, May 31, aged 33 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, 2820 Hickory-st., Tuesday, June 3, by carriages to cars, thence by cars to Calvary.

CAVENAUGH—At the residence of John Boyd, 108 Wright-st., John Cavenaugh, aged 22 years.

Funeral will take place Monday, June 2, 1884, by carriage to Northwestern Depot and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

NEWMAN—June 1, Marzie A., daughter of Augustus and Catherine Newman, aged 5 years and 28 days.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, June 3, at 10 a. m.

HOWE—Died suddenly June 1, Maj. Albert B. Howe, aged 44 years.

Funeral from No. 380 Erie-st. at 3:30 Monday afternoon.

Boston papers please copy.

DEATHS.

FOLEY—June 1 at her residence, 370 North Market-st., Mrs. Johanna, beloved wife of Timothy Foley and mother of John B. Foley, Joanna E. Foley, and Mrs. J. M. Smith, all of this city; also Mrs. J. F. Cunningham, Harvard, Ill.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER—Mrs. Magdelena Miller, wife of Michael Miller, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Beake, 2725 Shields-av., aged 73 years.

Funeral from above residence Tuesday at 1 p. m. to St. Bonnafacius Cemetery.

McCANN—Alice McCann, aged 6 years 7 months.

Funeral will take place from residence, 2433 Wentworth-av., Tuesday, June 3, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

O'BRIEN—Margrath Mary, the beloved daughter of William and Bridget O'Brien, aged 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 3008 Arnold-st., Monday, June 2, at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

ANDREW—Suddenly, of diphtheria, at 383 Park-av., Saturday evening, May 31, William Andrew, aged 30, late of Glencraig, Campbelltown, Scotland.

Remains will be taken to Rockford today for interment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THERE WILL BE NO MEETING OF COMMERCIAL Council, N. U., till further notice, owing to incompletion of new hall and inability to obtain the club-room. Members will please convey this announcement. E. E. EAGLE, President.

IF THE NEXT PRESIDENT IS AS GOOD A MAN AS POLICE PLUG IS A TOBACCO, PEACE AND PROSPERITY WILL REIGN FOR THE COMING FOUR YEARS.

—YOU—

WHO COME REPRESENTING 50,000,000 PEOPLE, MUST BE HONEST, CAREFUL, COOL IN ALL YOUR DELIBERATIONS. JUST BUY A PIECE OF POLICE PLUG AND AS YOU CHEW IT, ITS DELICIOUS FLAVOR WILL CALM YOUR NERVES, SOOTH YOUR EXCITEMENT AND RENDER YOUR ACTIONS, LIKE ITSELF, BEYOND CRITICISM.

CAUTION—

The tin tags competing for the Chicago premium must be returned to the Wholesale Agents, 43 River St., Chicago, on JULY FIRST (not before or after), and must be neatly done up in separate packages with the name and address of the sender, and the number of tags contained in the package, plainly marked on the outside, and stating whether policeman, letter carrier, fireman or citizen. No attention will be paid to packages not securely done up, or which may have been directed. In the *Chicago Daily News* and *Times* and *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, of July 8th will be published the names of those entitled to the premiums.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refers to all Chicago. Try it once. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CIGARS [illegible] BRAND OF [illegible] HAVANA CIGARS [illegible] J. H. NORTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.' Something entirely NEW. [illegible] confections. ONLY OF KRANZ, 78 State-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. [illegible]

10,000 FINE HATS 90c to $2.50. [illegible] LESTER'S, 223 Madison-st., corner La Salle.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALES. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 9:30 A. M., AND THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 9:30 A. M.

Both Important Clearing Sales. One Thousand Lots in Each Offering. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, June 2, 1884, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. THOSE WHO WISH TO SEE A FINE LINE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

And to be had at your own price, will attend our Monday's Sale of June 2. The assortment and styles are complete. City dealers cannot afford to miss this sale, as they will find goods for their wants. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 4, 1884, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Having expected a large number of country dealers to attend the Convention, we have arranged a fine sale of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers For Wednesday, June 4th, commencing at 9:30 o'clock a. m. The slowness of trade has caused Eastern manufacturers to place a large quantity of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers with us for sale, which they must realize at once, and dealers will be sure to get bargains. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. This (Monday) Morning........10 O'Clock, AT OUR STORES, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

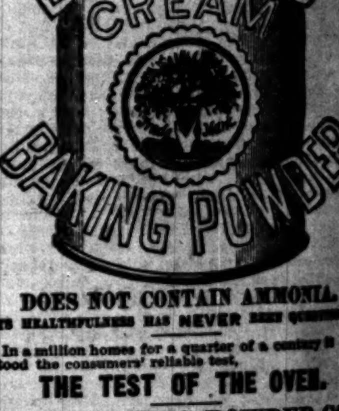
We sell for account National Bank (held as collateral for margins) a Magnificent Collection Fine Diamond Jewelry, RINGS, PINS, Studs, Ear-Rings, Lace-Pins, &c. Sale peremptory for cash. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer, AUCTION NOTICE. Large Peremptory Sale of 4,000 Pieces FINE WOOLENS.

WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO. Will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 64 and 66 White-st., N. Y., for account of whom it may concern, on Wednesday, JUNE 4, 1884, at 10 o'clock, ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS. The entire stock contained in the lofts of Messrs. VAN VOLKENBURGH & LEAVITT, at the recent fire which occurred at their stores, Nos. 31 and 33 Thomas-st., and 63 Worth-st. Every piece is warranted to be free from damage by fire, and a large portion are believed to be perfectly sound.

THE GOODS IN THIS SALE WILL CONSIST OF 1,500 pieces 6-4 BEL AIR CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS, including Light and Heavy Goods, all made for this season. 500 pieces 6-4 SHELBURNE SUITINGS. About 30 pieces Spring Weight Mixed CORKSCREWS. About 250 pieces Heavy Weight CORKSCREWS, SHARKSKINS, and SILK-MIXED SUITINGS. 400 pieces FANCY CLOAKINGS, for fine trade, Blacks and Colors. Cases Gold Band Mountain Mills Union Cloth, ¾ Black Doeskins, ¾ Twilled Cassimeres, ¾ Fancy Cassimeres, ¾ Black Diagonals, 6-4 Massasoit Moscow Beavers, &c., &c., &c. N. B.—The Goods are exhibited just as received from the stores of Messrs. Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, and no attempt has been made to restore them or to change their condition since the fire. Buyers will have an unusual opportunity to purchase some of the best Goods in the market. Every lot upon the catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY! Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST! Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to test the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test, THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO. - ST. LOUIS.

BALL'S

HEALTH
PRESERVING

CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear, if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box. CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

C. & C. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, DUBLIN—BELFAST. GINGER ALE and CLUB SODA. *Beware of Imitations.* E. & J. BURKE, GENERAL AGENTS, NEW YORK.

OTTO GAS ENGINES AND ELEVATORS. The "Otto" is the Safest, Cheapest, Cleanest, and most convenient source of power for use in cities. SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., 214 Randolph-st.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE, N. S. JONES,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,
16 Chamber Commerce,
BROKERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
STOCK, BONDS, GRAIN, AND Provisions.

Orders executed promptly on the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Produce Exchange.

Exclusive Private Wire to Wall-st.

Unequaled Telegraphic Service
Furnished customers of the
Stock Brokerage AND Grain Commission
House of
J. T. LESTER & CO.,
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

Three Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Also Private-Wire connection with Boston and Philadelphia.
Quotations and News from all Speculative Markets.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington Street,
Offer today a line of choice Municipal and School Bonds which they can recommend to conservative investors.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York,
Transact a general Banking Business, including the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS and BONDS for cash or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Cyrus H. Adams & Co.,
(Successors to McCormick, Adams & Co.)
GRAIN AND PROVISION
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
11 Chamber of Commerce,
CYRUS H. ADAMS,
HUGH L. ADAMS,
EDWARD S. ADAMS.
CHICAGO.
(Established 1859.)

H. H. CARR. N. B. REAM, Special.
H. H. CARR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
123 LA SALLE-ST.
Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold on Chicago Board of Trade. Prompt Service.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of McCormick, Adams & Co. having been dissolved by the death of the late lamented Cyrus H. McCormick, the Commission Business of the late firm, in Grain and Provisions, will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of CYRUS H. ADAMS & CO. All open business of the late firm is assumed and will be closed by the new firm.

CYRUS H. ADAMS,
HUGH L. ADAMS,
Chicago, June 2, 1884. EDWARD S. ADAMS.

THE LATEST WRINKLE.

Boston *Sunday Times:* When a visitor to the office of the American Bank-Note Company sat down to talk to Mr. Lee that gentleman put a piece of white paper under a stamp, pounded on it, and laid the paper aside. When the visitor arose to go away Mr. Lee put the paper under the stamp again and pounded it once more. "You talked eight minutes," he said; "that wasn't bad." He showed the piece of paper to the caller, who saw upon it two printed clock-dials. One showed the hands at 3:56 o'clock, the other showed them at 4:04 o'clock. "We keep that stamp," he said, "so that you shan't go away and say you came here at 11 o'clock in the morning, or that you had to wait an hour and a half, or make any other misstatements which can be guarded against." "No," he added a moment later, "that stamp is the latest wrinkle in office-furniture. It is an ordinary stamp with a clock-attachment. The hour-hand is simply a raised point upon a movable circle. The minute-hand is an arrow upon another revolving circle. The usual inked tape is passed over these indicators and the outer circle of hour-figures. Beside the clock-face is a cylinder with several faces, each bearing a word. One is 'approved'; another is 'wired;' another is 'answered'; others are 'delivered', 'Lee,' 'received'. Thus a business-man is able whenever he sends away a letter, telegram, or package, receives an order, or transacts any business whatever, to record the precise moment at which the thing was done. It costs $20. I did not invent it. I bought it."

A MISCEGENATION TRIAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 31.—[Special.]—The trial of Isaac Bankstone, ex-Sheriff of Desha County, Arkansas, was commenced in the Criminal Court this forenoon. Bankstone was indicted for miscegenation in having wedded in this city one Miss Bradford, a woman of color. It was shown at the trial that Bankstone has a mixture of Indian blood coursing through his veins, also that the prosecution was malicious on the part of J. P. Coats. Under instructions of Judge Greer the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without retiring from their seats in the court-room, and the costs of the case were charged against Coats.

Physicians' sanction has been accorded to that standard disinfectant, Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
"Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown, 50 cents.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	May 31.	May 24.
New York	$85,305,636	$90,941,108
Boston	11,358,195	9,510,686
Chicago	7,637,657	6,378,549
Philadelphia	9,180,005	8,220,160
Baltimore	1,712,342	1,775,921
St. Louis	1,625,333	2,138,279
Totals	$118,229,332	$118,924,328

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, 70c premium.
Boston, par.
Cincinnati, 50@75c premium.
New Orleans, $3 premium.

Money was still stringent Saturday, with the same indisposition on the part of the bankers to lend freely that has prevailed for a fortnight. The rates for call loans were 6 per cent and upward and for time 6@7. Private capital largely took the place that would naturally have been occupied by bank funds, and there was not so much anxiety in regard to the settlements of Monday as there has been at some times of late. The bankers were pleased with the New York bank statement and considered it evidence that the financial trouble is over. There was no demand of any consequence for currency from the country, and the orders for Eastern exchange were small. The deposit account is now changing very little. During the hight of the excitement it fell rapidly, but the banks were so strong at the beginning that they could afford to turn over a large amount of their holdings to others. They are still strong and the outlook is excellent. There has been no concerted action on their part either in regard to the local money market or the general financial policy. The country bankers testify to the contrast between the state of things during the recent flurry and at the time of the panic in 1873. Then it was impossible for them to get currency, but this time the banks in this city responded promptly and freely. A good deal of this money will remain in the country, and that will have a tendency to make the rates high for some time. Their deposits here are now small. Eastern exchange was again very strong Saturday. The price in the forenoon was 50c premium per $1,000, and the bulk of it was sold at that figure, but in the afternoon it went to 70, and there were some transactions. A little currency was shipped, though 70c is 10c below the currency par.

The condition of the New York banks is, if the weekly statement is correct, decidedly encouraging. Against a decrease of $10,804,100 in the specie for the week ending May 24 there is an increase of $475,600, and against a decrease of $4,086,400 in legal tenders an increase of $2,102,400. There is a falling off of $8,214,000 in the deposits, but the decrease in the preceding week was $20,625,400. The loans have been reduced $3,529,210, against $13,461,800 in the preceding week. The deficit in the reserve has been cut down from $6,607,125 to $1,975,625. The measures taken by the New York Clearing-House have had a very favorable effect, funds are now moving into the city from many quarters, and there ought to be plain sailing from this time on. The statement will do much to restore confidence. The following are the items:

Loans	$309,648,790	Decrease.	$3,529,210
Specie	45,985,600	Increase.	475,600
Legal tenders	24,129,100	Increase.	2,102,400
Deposits	288,361,300	Decrease.	8,214,000
Circulation	14,372,800	Increase.	56,000
Reserve	70,114,700	Increase.	2,551,000
Reserve required	72,090,325	Increase.	2,053,500
Deficit in reserve	1,975,625	Decrease.	4,631,500

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last May 31	Last May 29
Can. Pacific	2,400	46⅛	43⅝	44	45¼
Canada Southern	550	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞
Central Pacific	315	44	43⅝	44	41⅞
Chicago & Alton	200	128	128	128	128½
C., B. & Q.	458	114	113	114	113½
C., C., C. & I.	250	41	41	41	40½
Ches. & Ohio	500	9⅝	9	9⅝	7
Do 1st pfd	130	17	17	17	16
Do 2d pfd	100	11	11	11	10
Den. & Rio G.	310	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
D., L. & W.	52,985	103¾	100	103	101½
Erie	4,300	16	15⅛	15¾	15⅜
Do pfd	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	......
Do seconds	......	59⅜	56½	59⅜	58⅜
E. Tenn. & Ga pfd	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
I. B. & W.	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	......
Illinois Central	475	120	118½	120	118½
Jersey Central	4,805	58¾	56	56	58⅝
Kan. & Tex.	1,300	15	15	15	15⅛
L. E. & West	100	11	11	11	......
Lake Shore	11,865	85⅛	84⅝	85⅛	85⅜
Louis. & N.	6,500	37½	35½	37	35⅝
Met. El. bonds	......	101	101	101	......
Mich. Central	100	66½	66½	66½	68
Mo. Pacific	43,614	81½	78⅜	81½	78⅝
Nash. & C.	400	42½	42	42½	40
N. Y. Central	18,351	106	105⅝	105¾	105⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	400	7	7	7	7⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	......
Northern Pacific	300	21¼	20¾	21	20¾
Do pfd	5,281	48½	46½	48½	47
Northwestern	17,140	100⅝	97½	100¾	98
Do pfd	900	130	128	130	128
Ohio Central	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
Ohio & Miss.	600	21½	20½	21½	......
O. Ry. & N. Co.	375	74	73	74	75
O. Transcon.	1,400	14½	13⅝	14½	13½
Pacific Mail	9,890	42½	41⅝	42½	41⅝
P. P.-C. Co.	1,507	102¾	100	102½	101
Reading	26,300	28	24¼	26¾	28½
Rich. & Dan.	50	40	40	40	......
Roch. & Pitts.	800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
Rock Island	525	111½	110½	111½	111½
St. Paul	49,025	74½	70⅝	74½	71⅞
St. Paul & O.	400	27½	26	27½	26⅛
Do pfd	1,400	90	88¼	90	88½
St. P., M. & M.	700	87½	86½	86½	87
Texas Pacific	3,400	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Union Pacific	48,940	44	39¾	44	40⅜
Wabash	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜
Do pfd	1,300	13½	12⅝	13½	13
W. Shore bonds	......	45½	44½	45	45¼
Western Union	20,380	60¼	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝

Bank statement—Reserve increase, $4,631,500.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 31—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 7-16; consols, account, 101⅝; United States 4½s, 113⅝; United States 4s, 123⅝; Canadian Pacific, 47; Pennsylvania Central, 56⅜; New York Central, 107½; Erie seconds, 60.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes, 78f 67½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The week closed on a moderately active market for mining shares, and prices were generally weak. The sales included Chrysolite at 90, California at 7, Mexican at 155@145, Amie at 5, Belle Isle at 50, Bodie at 425, Consolidated Virginia at 15, Bulwer at 66, Gould & Curry at 140, Iron Silver at 83@85@83, and Navajo at 335.

Homestake	9	Quicksilver	4
Iron Silver	85	Do preferred	22
Ontario	19¼	Sutro	11

MARKETS.

The attendance in the Board of Trade alley was smaller yesterday than Friday, and less interest was taken in the markets. July wheat sold early at 91⅛c, then up to 91⅜c, with a reported sale at 91½c, and about 91⅜c was the latest sale made. Corn sold sparingly at 57¼@57⅜c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	18,844	16,420	27,488	11,788
Wheat, bu	39,283	69,364	99,594	12,424
Corn, bu	301,517	528,744	680,820	488,529
Oats, bu	507,201	238,020	540,815	374,863
Rye, bu	14,924	22,498	6,205	2,589
Barley, bu	23,366	31,748	9,386	7,030
Grass-seed, bu	57,710	104,285	101,153	86,282
Flax-seed, lbs	54,105	9,280	32,000	138,030
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	96,000	31,867	46,298
Cut beef, lbs	599,600	239,450	2,637,045	2,398,148
Beef, tcs	......	......	89	102
Beef, brls	......	......	561	383
Pork, brls	......	1,525	1,480	2,728
Lard, lbs	234,970	234,050	2,142,170	529,763
Cheese, lbs	244,839	395,532	155,724	221,410
Butter, lbs	919,380	573,208	852,097	676,226
Live hogs, No	37,981	39,349	8,258	6,272
Cattle, No	19,259	12,066	3,711	7,989
Sheep, No	4,483	3,590	596	756
Hides, lbs	350,516	397,302	584,484	434,500
Wool, lbs	125,200	89,665	180,238	197,450
Canned meats, cases	......	......	2,884	4,675
Coal, tons	19,077	23,845	1,763	2,578
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	784,217	901,310
Lumber, m feet	13,405	24,347	7,089	7,383
Shingles, m	4,000	18,414	100	1,099
Salt, brls	3,889	13,272	8,348	5,232

Inspected into store: Wheat, 18 cars winter and 23 cars spring; corn, 557 cars; oats, 412 cars; rye, 21 cars; barley, 20 cars. Total, 1,051 cars.

By canal: Oats, 6,500 bu.

Inspected out: Wheat, 6,000 bu winter and 70,660 bu spring; corn, 403,835 bu; oats, 125,484 bu; rye, 1,250 bu; barley, 971 bu.

The steamer Vanderbilt was chartered to carry 40,000 bu to Buffalo on a through rate.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	7,729	17,977	1,104
Tuesday	4,045	14,785	1,983
Wednesday	4,885	17,836	1,466
Thursday	4,617	17,219	2,939
Friday	4,300	20,762	1,344
Saturday	2,000	11,500	600
Total	27,175	100,079	9,436
Same time last year	26,834	105,360	11,373
Week ending May 24	37,431	90,556	12,912
Shipments—			
Monday	2,413	3,117	185
Tuesday	1,338	2,584	633
Wednesday	2,146	3,279	249
Thursday	1,695	3,446	586
Friday	1,381	4,612	....
Total	9,373	17,038	1,653

There were free arrivals of still-fed cattle. They were eagerly sought both by exporters and the Eastern trade, and prices ran from $4.50@5.00 for bulls and tailing to $6.80 for choice steers, though $6.25@6.50 got the bulk of them.

Prices of cattle declined 10@15c at the beginning of the week, but after Monday they worked in the other direction, and at the close averaged 25c higher than the previous week. Hogs opened weak, and that was the prevailing tone of the market throughout, though there was no very pronounced decline until Thursday, when there was a drop of 10@15c. This was followed Friday by a decline of 15@20c. Sheep were dull all the week, but light supplies enabled sellers to advance prices rather more than 25c.

CATTLE—The week opened inauspiciously for the selling interest. Monday's receipts were in excess of the average and much larger than anybody had expected. As a result prices weakened badly, declining 10@15c. At the finish Monday the market had a bad look. Many cattle were left over in first hands, and there was a feeling that, with correspondingly liberal arrivals for the following day, it would be impossible to avert a further serious tumble in prices. Fortunately for holders, Tuesday's run was light—only a little more than half as large as for Monday. This, together with favorable reports from the markets below, restored confidence, and the trend of prices since has been upward. The decline suffered at the beginning of the week has been more than recovered, present prices being the highest of the year. The demand continues to be centered in light and medium weights, and those classes are commanding relatively much better prices than are choice heavy cattle. For instance, while the very best heavy beeves arriving were not wanted at over $6.80@6.85 fat pony-built steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 lbs were readily disposed of at $5.90@6.35. In a few cases droves averaging less than 1,250 lbs were taken at $6.50@6.65, while in but a single instance was a higher figure attained than $6.85. Two 1,780-lb steers sold Friday at $7.10. It is now pretty well settled that we are to have no surplus of desirable shipping cattle, and the trade generally are of the opinion that prime grades will command strong prices throughout the summer. Common and medium qualities, on the other hand, have a declining tendency. Native and Texas grass cattle are already beginning to arrive, and their numbers will steadily increase from now on. Anything not good enough to be out of the range of competition with these descriptions must suffer a material decline from present figures.

The market for butchers' stuff averaged firm. Poor sorts were under neglect, but there was a continuously fair demand for common to choice cows, heifers, and bulls, and for common to fair fleshy steers. Suitable lots are a trifle higher than a week ago, and the poorer grades have at least held their own, supplies being light. Cows and bulls sold largely within a range of $4.25@5.00, though there were numerous sales of the latter at $5.25@5.35, and a few at higher figures. Scrubs sold down to $2.50@3.50. Milch cows were in fair demand at $30.00@60.00 per head. Veals sold at $4.50@7.50.

There was a rather restricted movement in stockers. There was no lack of demand, but there was a general disinclination to pay the prices, which do appear out of all proportion to fat cattle. Sales of stockers ran from $4.00@4.25 for very common lots to $5.15@5.25 for choice, while feeders were traded in on a limited scale at $5.00@5.65.

Texas cattle to the number of perhaps 1,500 head were offered. They sold at $4.75@5.80. Grassers are quoted at $4.00@5.00, and corn-fed lots at $5.00@6.00. The ensuing week, it is expected, will see a more liberal supply.

Saturday's market was rather poorly supplied. There was a good general demand and the prevalent feeling was firm, sales making on a basis of the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,600 lbs and upwards	$ 7.00
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	6.60@ 6.80
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	6.25@ 6.50
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.80@ 6.25
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to extra cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,150 lbs	4.25@ 5.75
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs	4.25@ 5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 1½c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—In this branch of the market there was an unsettled feeling from first to last. There was a full representation of local and Eastern buyers, but all seemed afraid to do anything beyond filling the most pressing orders, and trade dragged heavily all the week. Though very variable, quotations underwent no marked change until Thursday. Then there was a drop of 10@15c. Friday saw a further tumble of 15@20c, and the week closed 40@50c lower than the previous week. The receipts were only a little different from the week ending May 24, but they were some 7,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. The quality was better than for a long time past.

Saturday's market was dull and weak.

SHEEP—It was an exceedingly quiet week in this department of the market. So limited was the demand that although the receipts were the smallest of the season there were nearly enough sheep to satisfy the wants of the trade, and an advance of not more than 25@35c was gained. The quality was very poor, consisting largely of Texas and Westerns. Closing quotations were $2.75@5.50 for inferior to best shorn. Some choice wooled sold as high as $6.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,500 head; receipts consigned through, 415 cars; fairly active and a shade higher; good to choice steers, $6.20@6.80; light steers, $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800; consigned through, 23 cars; dull and lower; common to fair, $4.50@5.25; good to choice, $5.40@5.75; spring lambs, $5.00@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; consigned through, 210 cars; dull, weak, and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $5.50@5.80; light mixed, $5.20@5.40; good mediums, $5.85@5.90; pigs, $4.85@5.00.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 425 head; offerings light; active; firm; native steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $6.00@6.50; do, 950 to 1,150 lbs, $5.50@5.95.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; weaker and 5c lower; lots 197 to 345 lbs, $4.85@5.20, mainly $4.95@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, light; quiet stock; 84 lbs, $2.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 31.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; receipts, 780 head; shipments, none.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 2,875 head; shipments, 2,185 head; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.20@5.40.

SHEEP—Dull and little doing, at unchanged prices; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 3,200 head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 2,200; supply too small to make market; only light local trade.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 4,000; nothing done for want of supply.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet yesterday morning. Prices ruled about as heretofore. Strips and boards were quoted at $11.50@12.50 for medium and $16.00@18.00 for No. 1. Shingles were neglected at $2.10@2.10 for standard and $2.15@2.30 for extras. Laths were quiet at $1.60@1.70 for green and $1.75@1.87½ for dry.

The yard trade was fairly active at the following prices, which are the figures adopted as official by the dealers for June:

Clears, 3 in	$ 49.00
1st and 2d clear, 2 in	48.00
1st and 2d clear, 1¼@1½ in	47.00
3d clear, 1¼@2 in	45.00
Selects	34.00@41.00
2x4 clear and select together	28.00
2x4 B select	30.00
2x6 and 2x8 clear and select	34.00@36.00
Clear finishings	41.00@47.00
A select, 9 in. up	35.00
Thin, clear and select, 9 in. up	36.00
A to C stock boards, 12 in, 12, 14, and 16 ft	32.00@41.00
D stock boards, 12 in, 12, 14, and 16 ft	25.00
D stock boards, 12 in, 18 and 20 ft	22.00
Common boards, 12 in, 12 and 14 ft	16.50
Common boards, 12 in, 16 ft	15.00
Common boards, 12 in, 18 and 20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 12 in, No. 2, 12 and 14 ft	13.50
Common boards, 12 in, No. 2, 16 ft	13.00
A to D box boards, 13 in and upward	21.00@47.00
A to C flooring, 6 in, dressed and matched	26.00@36.00
No. 1 fencing, set, 6 in, dressed and matched	17.00
Clear siding, 12, 14, and 16 ft	22.00
Siding, A to C	14.00@21.00
Fencing siding	9.50
Common and cull boards, miscellaneous	13.50
No. 2 common and cull boards, 14 to 18 ft	13.00
1¼ and 1½ in common and cull boards	13.00
1st quality of fencing	14.50
No. 2 fencing, 12, 14, and 18 ft	11.50
No. 2 fencing, 16 ft	12.50
4-in common fencing, 12, 14, and 16 ft	14.50
Pickets, flat, common	8.00
Pickets, flat, rough, mill-run	11.00
Pickets, fancy heads, dressed, selected	18.00
Pickets, 1½-in square, D & H. selected	21.00
Timber, joists and scantling, all 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@14.00
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	11.50@15.50
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@14.00
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x10, 12 to 24 ft	11.50@15.50
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x12, 12 to 24 ft	13.50@15.50
Timber, joist and scantling, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
2-in cull plank, promiscuous width	9.00
2x4 cull, 12, 14, and 16 ft	9.00
Extra A shingles	2.60
Choice extra shingles	2.45
Standard A shingles	2.25
Cedar "A" shingles	2.35
Dry lath	2.35

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 39s; short rib, 42s; long clear, 41s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 42s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 61s.

RESIN—Common, 3s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New No. 2, spring steady at 7s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—COTTON—This was a Cotton Exchange holiday.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but firm.

LONDON—May 31—5 p. m.—SUGAR—Off A, 17s 9d@18s; Muscovado, afloat, 15s 3d@15s 9d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—COTTON—Dull and easy at 11⅜@11½c; futures dull; June, 11.53c; July, 11.72c; August, 11.86c; September, 11.67c; October, 11.19c; November, 10.96c; December, 10.95c; January, 11.02c; February, 11.13c; March, 11.24c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 21,000 brls; exports, 1,600 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots a shade and options ⅛@1⅛c higher; receipts, 262,000 bu; exports, 49,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, 99c; No. 2 Chicago, 97½c; ungraded, red, 85@97½c; No. 3 red, 97½c; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.03⅝c; June, sales 112,000 bu at $1.01@1.01⅝, closing at $1.01⅝; July, sales 376,000 bu at $1.04⅛@1.04⅝, closing, $1.04⅝; August, sales 120,000 bu at $1.05⅛@1.06⅛, closing at $1.05¾; September, sales 80,000 bu at $1.06¾@1.07, closing at $1.06¾; December, sales 32,000 bu at $1.10@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾. Corn—Spot lots a trifle and options ⅛@⅜c higher; receipts, 91,000 bu; exports, 24,000 bu; ungraded, 57@64c; No. 3, 62c; steamer, 63½c; No. 2, 63½@64½c; No. 2 May, 63⅝c; June, 63⅛@63⅝c, closing at 63½c; July, 64¼@64⅝c, closing at 64⅝c; August, 65@65⅜c, closing at 65⅛c; September, 67½c. Oats a shade lower; receipts 165,000 bu; exports, 20,000 bu; mixed Western, 38½@40c; white Western, 39½@44c.

HAY—Quiet but firm.

HOPS—Quiet but firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and nominal. Options dull and lower, partly owing to the decline at Havre. The sales today were for long accounts, the buying by shorts. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. were the largest sellers. Gruner bought some July and Wolff also bought some. Sales: 20,750 bags Rio No. 7, July, 8.20@8.25c; August, 8.30@8.40c; September, 8.35@8.50c; October, 8.50c; November, 8.50@8.55c; December, 8.55@8.65c. Sugar dull and weaker; Cuba centrifugal, 5 5-16c; fair to good refining quoted at 4 15-16@5 1-16c; refined quiet but steady; cut loaf and crushed, 7½@7¾c; granulated, 6 13-16c. Molasses quiet; 50° test, 21c. Rice firm, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 77⅝c.

TALLOW—Stronger; 6⅝@6 9-16c.

TURPENTINE—Weaker; 31½c.

EGGS—Western fresh, demand fair and market firm at 15@15½c.

LEATHER—Firm, with a moderate demand; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady. Beef quiet but steady. Lard dull; Western steam spot quoted at $8.25@8.30; June, $8.20@8.25; July, $8.44; August, $8.54; September, $8.63@8.67.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

LEAD—Firm; common, $3.80@3.85.

Others unchanged.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 69c; steamer yellow, 67c; No. 2 mixed, 65½@66c; steamer mixed, 65c; no grade, 63@64c. Oats dull, with large stocks and selling figures lower; No. 1 white, 44c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, 41@41½c; No. 1 mixed, 41@41½c; No. 2 mixed, 40c. At the call May No. 2 white oats sold at 44⅜c and July at 41¼@41½c; sales, 26,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.00@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, but steady; extra prime, $16.00@16.50; mess, $17.00@17.50. Lard steady at 8⅝c. Hams, 13c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Beef dull and unchanged; extra mess, $12.00; plate, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $13.50. Fresh beef quiet; steers, 9@10½c; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 6@7½c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged; creamery, 17@21c; imitation, 14c; best ladle, 12@15c; Northern dairy, 15@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,971 brls, 8,037 sacks; corn, 8,129 bu; oats, 34,487 bu; wheat, 23,886 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is quiet at previous quotations. Buenos Ayres, light, 25@28c; middle, 27@28c; heavy, 26@27c; good damaged, 24@25c. Common hides, 23½@24c; middle, 25@25½c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 23@23½c. Acid, light, 23@23½c; middle, 23@25c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21@22½c. Union crop leather is dull; light backs, 33@35c; middle backs, 34@35c; middle backs, heavy, 36@37½c; light crop, 30@31c; middle crop, 31@32c; bellies, 15½@16½c. Calcutta buffalo leather continues in demand and firm at 23@24c for light and middle and 19@22c for damaged. Rough upper is in light request and steady at 22½@23½c. Rough calf-skins have been quiet at 46@51c, as to quality. Finished calf-skins remain steady at 60@85c, including tannery-skins. Finished leather is without material change and quiet. No. 1 bark-tanned sheep-skins, 25@45c; oak harness leather, 39@43c; hemlock, 33@37c; wax, 16@21c; kip, 16@20c; splits, 23@55c; light buff, 15@18c; medium and heavy, 18@19c; grain, 11@23c.

HIDES—There has been a slow trade, and the few sales indicate a decline of ¼@1c per lb in foreign hides, though holders are not offering freely at any concession. Transactions include 2,500 Buenos Ayres at 24c; 7,000 river kips at 25c; 1,000 Concordia and Carrientes hides at 23c; 2,800 Cordova kips at 25c; and a few thousand different kinds at 25c. A Rio Grande cargo of 15,370 was imported on tanners' account. Domestic hides have been slow and unsettled. Western buff are quoted at 9@9½c; heavy cows at 8¾c; and seconds and Bs at 7¼@8¼c per lb. Tanned goat and sheep skins are selling in small lots at previous prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade continues quiet for the season and is not up to expectation. The factories are all at work, but their contracts are lighter than usual and mail orders are not coming in with much freedom. The buyers now here are very cautious in their operations, and rarely respond to any advance. As a rule the lower grade of goods have received most attention so far, and a slight advance has been established. Women's kid and goat goods show no material improvement, and although no particular advance has been asked, jobbers have not placed their usual orders. The slipper trade is also somewhat behind last year. The rubber trade is in a fairly satisfactory condition. The companies have secured good orders, and factories are running with fairly full forces. The South has bought more freely than usual and the rubber traffic in that section indicates a material improvement.

Duluth, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were a shade lower and neglected. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.01½; No. 2 hard, cash, 93½c; No. 1 cash, 88½c; No. 2 cash, 80c. Receipts, 42,923 bu; shipments, 123,878 bu; in store, 1,492,978 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 31.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2, Milwaukee, May and June, 90½c; July, 92½c. Corn steady and dull; No. 2, 56c. Oats steady; No. 2, white, 31½c. Rye drooping; No. 1, 60½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 57c; No. 3 spring, extra, 54@55c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

HOGS—Weak; $5.00@5.55.

BUTTER—Weak; choice creamery, 18@19c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Weaker; new cream, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Steady; 13c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull; corn to Buffalo, 1⅝c; wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 77,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash, May, and June lower; other options opened higher, but declined, and closed a fraction under Thursday; No. 2 red, $1.05¼@1.07 cash, $1.07½ May, 1.05⅝ June, 96¾@97½c, closing at 96¾c, July, 95@95½c, closing at 95c, August, 94@94⅝c, closing at 94c, year; No. 3 red, $1.00 asked. Corn a shade higher; 51½@53c cash, 53c May, 51½@52c June, 53@53⅝c July, 54c August. Oats lower and slow; 32½@32¾c cash; no options. Rye lower; 58c bid. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; not quotably lower only for job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu; oats, 79,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 198,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 red, May, $1.02½@1.02½; June, $1.03@1.03½; July, $1.03⅞@1.04; August, $1.05@1.05½. Corn—Options neglected; carlots scarce and wanted; sail mixed, 65c; sail yellow, 64c; steamer quoted at 62@63c; No. 3 61c; sail mixed, June, 61¼@62½c; July, 62@62½; August, 63@64c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 3 white, 40½c; No. 2 white, 41c.

BUTTER—Quiet.

EGGS—Firm and in good demand; extras, 16@17c.

CHEESE—Quiet; full cream, 10½@11½c; fair to good, 8½@9c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 31.—Cotton—Future deliveries are dull and will probably remain neglected until the reopening of business at Liverpool after the holidays. Prices dropped .05@.06c and closed .03@.05c lower than last Thursday. Sales, 50,000 bales.

Galveston, Tex., May 31.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 74 bales; sales, 46; stock, 5,670.

New Orleans, La., May 31.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 380 bales; gross, 395; sales, 500; stock, 108,000.

Memphis, Tenn., May 31.—Cotton—Steady, 11½c; receipts, 111 bales; shipments, 815; stock, 20,375; sales, 500.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 11½c; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 400; stock, 7,300.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 31.—Petroleum—Quiet; certificates opened at 77⅝c, advanced to 78⅝c, broke to 77c, and closed at 77½c.

Cleveland, O., May 31.—Petroleum—Quiet; Standard white, 110° test, 7½c.

Bradford, Pa., May 31.—Petroleum—Crude oil steady; National transit runs Thursday and Friday, 141,800 brls; total shipments, 125,444; charters, 102,738; clearances, 4,528,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 77⅝c, closed at 77½c; highest price, 78⅝c; lowest, 76⅝c.

Wilmington, N. C., May 31—Turpentine—Dull at 29c.

THE COURTS.

A Saloonkeeper Scores a Victory.

Judge Barnum Saturday heard the habeas corpus case of Frederick von Beren, a saloonkeeper who was convicted May 20 of selling liquor to minors. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and on neglect or failure to pay the same was sentenced to the House of Correction to work out the fine and costs at $1.50 a day.

Mr. Goldzier, on behalf of Von Beren, contended that the provisions of the criminal code sentencing the defendant to the House of Correction to work out his fines applied only to a case where the imprisonment was adjudged as part of the punishment for the offense, but had no application to a case where the penalty adjudged by the court consisted merely of a fine. In the present case it was illegal, and the prisoner ought to be discharged.

Mr. Bonney, on behalf of the Citizens' League, claimed that Sec. 12 of the Dramshop act, which provided that the defendant should be committed to the County Jail until the fine and costs were paid, made the incidental or contingent so much a part of the punishment of the offense that it could not be separated from it, and that hence the case came within the provision of the criminal code.

On the question of the power to review the judgment of the Criminal Court, the Judge said the latter court had exceeded its jurisdiction in sending the defendant to the bridewell, and hence he had power to act in the matter and order the defendant's discharge.

The commitment being illegal, the question then arose what order should be made in the case. The attorney for the Citizens' League contended a new order of commitment should be issued directing the Sheriff to arrest the defendant and commit him to the County-Jail until the fine and costs were paid. But an inspection of the record of the judgment of the Criminal Court did not show any order that the defendant stand committed to the County-Jail until the fine was paid, but omitted that provision, and provided instead that an execution should issue for the collection of the fine and costs. The motion for a new commitment would therefore be denied, and the prisoner be discharged, without prejudice, however, to the execution for the collection of the fine and costs.

An Irate Musical Manager Wants Heavy Damages.

A suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court by Charles E. Locke, the manager of the Theodore Thomas Festival, against the J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company, and J. M. W. Jones, J. H. Smart, George H. Mars, Charles J. Stromberg, and J. F. Latham, in which he claims $50,000 damages. Last Wednesday the above printing company, by J. F. Latham, filed a bill and obtained a writ of ne exeat against Locke, who is a resident of California, to prevent him from leaving this State until he had paid an old bill of some $757 for printing and lithographing.

In the afternoon a motion was made before Judge Shepard to quash the writ of ne exeat. In support of the motion Locke filed an affidavit denying that he was indebted to the company, and claiming that his brother Seymour E. Locke was the one who was proprietor with Blanchett of the Melville opera company, and who had incurred the debt. A contract was also introduced between Blanchett and Seymour E. Locke substantiating these statements, and the Judge quashed the writ. A similar suit was begun two years ago against Locke, as he says, while he was on his way to New York. He then went to the company and told them they had made a mistake, as it was his brother, not him, they wanted, but told them they could arrest him if they thought best. They did not do so, but appear to have since changed their mind. Locke claims to have contracts with Nilsson, Materna, and others for their appearance here next season, and says such a suit as the present for a little printing bill will be apt to damage his reputation and financial standing, and hurt him in making engagements and obtaining credit.

A Lawyer Called on for a Little Advertising Bill.

About a year ago the American Biographical Publishing Company, represented in the person of H. C. Cooper, undertook to issue a work called the Bench and Bar of Chicago, in which, for a consideration of course, lawyers could see themselves, not exactly as others see them, but as they wished others to see them. For a still more valuable consideration, also, the aspirant for fame in this direction would have a steel portrait of himself made and copies therefrom inserted in the work. Among the worthies who were called on to subscribe for the work was Emery A. Storrs. He agreed to pay $175 for a steel engraving of himself, copies of which were to be inserted in the work, and to take ten copies of the book at $12 each. Mr. Cooper claims to have performed his part of the agreement, but complains that Mr. Storrs has quite refused to honor his promises, and Saturday began a suit against him for $295.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,034—Frederick Weller Jr. by his next friend vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Case, $25,000. Van Arman & Vallette, attys.

19,035—Charles E. Locke vs. J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company, J. M. W. Jones, J. H. Swart, Geo. H. Mars, C. J. Stromberg, and J. F. Latham. Case, $50,000. McClellan & Cummings, attys.

19,036—James W. Fassett vs. William P. Brazelton, Jane E. Brazelton, Nathan P. Herrington, W. H. Holden, Henry A. Bogardus, John B. Adams, May Quivey, Francis L. McChesney, and Nathan S. Carlisle. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $4,030.80 on all that part of Lots 23 and 24, Block 16 of the C. T. sub. of the W. ½ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, described as follows: Commencing at the S. W. corner of Lot 24, running thence east on the south line of both said lots to the S. E. corner of Lot 23, thence north on the east line of said Lot 23 twenty-one feet, thence west on a line parallel with the south line of said lots to the west line of said Lot 24, and thence south on the west line of said Lot 24 twenty-one feet to the place of beginning. E. F. Bayley, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery order—Milton vs. Folsom; lv. to complt. to withdraw the tax receipt and tax certificates attached to the Master's report by leaving certified copy of same.

Law order—131, Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. vs. Tower; mo. of deft. Coggswell to set aside finding and grant new trial ovld. and judgt.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,020—William A. Wheddy use, etc. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. Appeal.

92,021—Catherine Schottler vs. Helen S. Brown, John Brown, Seth F. Hanchett, and Emil Dietzsch. Case, $3,000. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

92,022—H. C. Cooper et al. vs. Emery A. Storrs. Asst., $300. R. B. Twiss, atty.

92,023—Samuel Thal vs. Edwin Walker and Clemens F. Periolat. Confession of judgment, $150.33. John S. Cook, atty.

92,024—Willet Northrup et al. vs. Penn Bank. Attcht., $485. C. C. & C. L. Bonney, attys.

92,025—Otto Penser et al. vs. Paulina and Wojtech S. Kuneczny, Wojtech Ignowski, Joseph, Mariana, Mary, and Josie Puzik, John Strassenski, and Paulina Skuneczny, as administratrix of the estate of Frank Ignowski, deceased. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $600 on Lot 39, in Block 24, in Elston Addition to Chicago. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

92,026—Ezekiel F. Clay vs. all whom it may concern et al. Bill to establish title. B. D. Magruder, solr.

92,027—H. S. McKee et al. vs. Arthur Armstrong and J. T. Edgeworth. Asst., $600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

92,028—William J. Davis et al. vs. Charles E. Locke. Asst., $15,000. Egbert Jamieson and E. F. Runyan, attys.

92,029—Caroline S. Rogers vs. Continental Life Insurance Company. Asst., $10,000. Smith & Burgett, attys.

92,030—Thirzer Manning vs. Mary Moore. Appeal.

92,031—Thomas Able vs. Alexander Taylor. Appeal.

92,032—Fishel Marschuck, by his next friend, vs. Annie and Judel Fein. Case, $5,000. Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

92,033—Andrews Soap Company vs. Arthur Armstrong and J. F. Edgeworth. Attcht., $66. Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

92,034—William Birnie vs. same. Attcht., $121.60. Wilson & Mason, attys.

92,035—S. E. Vernon et al. vs. same. Attcht., $189.04. Wilson & Mason, attys.

92,036—United States Stamping Company vs. same. Attcht., $755.14. Same attys.

92,037—F. E. Packard et al. vs. Same. Attcht., $189.07. Same attys.

92,038—E. W. Gillette vs. John McCarthy. Appeal.

92,039—James Kuhn vs. Penn Bank of Pittsburg. Attcht., $2,100. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

Suppressed Thursday—92,012—Duncan D. Garcelon vs. H. Stagner. Asst., $207.25 and capias. B. H. Vary, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law order—11,613, Liderer vs. Morcoth; appl. dis. d. c. and proce.—10,045, Gartside vs. Monks; time to file bill exc. extd. to June 15.

Judgment—8,297, Union Iron & Steel Company vs. William Watson; judgt. on verdict $19,668.75, and appld.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,434, Jordan vs. M., St. L. & P. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. by deft. sust.—21,873, Kellogg vs. Porter; mo. to set aside judgt. contd. to 10 a. m. June 2.

Judgments—11,312, German-American Publishing Company vs. C. A. Gerold; judgt. $325 and appld.—11,428, Charles H. Alstevich vs. Arthur H. Dixon; judgt. $650 and appld.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,239, Moore vs. Stanwood; mo. to increase penalty appl. bond contd. to next term.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—973, Wing vs. Johnson; Master's rept. confd.—1,844, McDermott vs. Ostergard; rcvr. to turn over cert. propty.—476, Reynolds vs. Gordon; lv. to amd. bill.—1,251, Cleaveland vs. Brown; dis. n. c.—992, Chaffee vs. Baker; time for complts. to file amdts. to bill extd. to include 1st day of July next.

Decree—1,085; O'Neil vs. McNally; decree apptg. comrs.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,597—Bill. Withheld for service.

48,598—Petition of Orville C. Rorabaugh to change name to Orville C. R. Ellis. Julius Stern, atty.

48,599—Cora Wheeler vs. Mary A. White. Appeal.

48,600—James Buchanan vs. James Erwin. Appeal.

48,601—W. J. Murphy et al., use of Patrick Noonan, vs. George E. Bensley. Asst., $500. Clarence A. Burley, atty.

48,602—Zachary Latshaw vs. The Penn Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. Attachment, $2,035.74. M. W. Robinson, atty.

48,603—Eugene R. Cox vs. James S. Alexander. Confession of judgment, $294.16. W. G. Ewing, atty.

48,604—William Proctor vs. Seth F. Hanchett, Arthur Armstrong, and John F. Edgeworth. Replevin, $128.55. Wilson & Hodges, attys.

48,605—Harriet Isham vs. Catherine Jordan and James Breckenridge. Bill to set aside a certain judgment. H. S. Oakley, solr.

48,606—William E. Aker vs. Albert and Henry J. Dike, Warden S. Minkler, Henry E. L. Ware, and Nathaniel H. Jones. Asst., $300. F. P. Read, atty.

48,607—The Building, Loan, and Homestead Association of the Sixth Ward vs. William Wilke, William Diedrichs, John Diederichs, Fred Rossow, Laura Rossow, Wilhelmine Rossow, Lena Wilken, and James Ray. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $333.49 on Lot 85, Block 1, in James H. Rees' subd. of Blocks 1 and 2 in S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, T. 39, R. 14. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, solrs.

48,608—Frank K. Briggs vs. Fox Lake Steamboat Company. Confession of judgment, $487.50. W. H. Swift, atty.

48,609—Mary A. Brady vs. City of Chicago. Case $10,000. E. S. Metcalf, atty.

B. R. 339—Fred K. Root vs. Clara J. Ferguson, Albert F. Ferguson, George M. Locke, Robert E. Jenkins, assg., Homer Cook, and all whom it may concern. Frank J. Bennett, solr.

SUPPRESSED THURSDAY—48,587—Rosa Horner vs. Isaac and Hannah Horner. Case, $10,000. E. B. McClanahan, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,787, Reinach vs. Lederer; time to file bill of exc. extd. 20 days.—7,071, Burcan vs. Chi. Dock Co.; dmr. to narr. withd. and lv. to pld. instr.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—7,429, Burbridge vs. Whiting; mo. for rule on bondsmen to jus. on capias bond contd.—3,314, In re est. Maxwell, decd.; ord. as prep.—7,418, Schroeder, admr., vs. W. Ind. R. R. Co.; lv. to chg. name of deft. to Chi. & W. Ind. R. R. Co.—4,632, Street vs. Van Horn; mo. to vacate judgt. by conf. withd. on defts. own appln. and lv. to withd. dischg. in bankruptcy.—799, Musser vs. Crossley; stay prcdgs. on last order grtd. until June 9.—7,600, People, ex rel. Van Beren, vs. Hanchett; relator dischgd.—2,812, Peck vs. Jewett; dist. set aside, cause reinstd., mo. n. t. heard and sustd.

Judgment—4,914, Thomas Curran vs. Chicago City Railway Company; judgt. for pltf. $100 and sat.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—4,040, Jones vs. Int. Nat. Bk.; mo. for cont. denand exc.—7,407, Miller vs. White; judgt. for pltf. and writ. of rest. styd. until June 3.—1,424, Holden vs. McDonald; lv. to deft. to withd. pleas fld. Dec. 15, '83.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—3,184, Dupee vs. Odiorne; rule on Rcvr., complts., and defts. to show cause in five days why prayer of petrs. shd. not be grtd.—2,749, Shannon vs. Shannon; deft.—2,925, Smith vs. Smith; deft.—2,745, Goodwin vs. Goodwin; rule to show cause why inc. aly. shd. not be pd. extd. 10 days.—43, Jones vs. Race; cause plcd. on next trial cal.—3,017, Bennett vs. Bennett; rule to ans. amd. bill instr., and deft. want ans.—3,054, Alexander vs. Alexander; deft. want ans.—3,168, Ayer vs. Higgie; lv. to file petn. and bond for removal to U. S. Ct.—1,789, Scottish Am. Mtg. Co. vs. Orcutt; Master's rept. of sale fld. and confd.—1, Holladay vs. Ewing; ord. rectifying acts of trustee.

Divorce—3,076, Martin Anderson vs. Maria Anderson; decree of divorce for adultery.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,627, Murphy vs. Gungrich; set for trial call.—2,675, Thompson vs. Thompson; deft.—2,804, Winston vs. Dorsett P. & P. Co.; rule on all defts. (except F. L. and F. S. Winston) in cross-bill of Clinton Natl. Bk. to ans. in 20 days.—2,355, Barnsfather vs. Barnsfather; lv. to amd. by stkg. out name of Mary Alice Barnsfather, complt., and mkg. her pty. deft. and also stkg. out her name as next friend of George W. Barnsfather and sub. name of Joseph H. Schlund as next friend and lv. to amd. bill.—48,554, Burns vs. Village Hyde Park; inj. mod. so as not to restrain the prosecution of complt. for any violation of the State law.

Decrees—500, Mize vs. Otis; decree.—2,892, In re petn. Wakeman to sell; decree confirming grdns. rept. of sale.

Divorces—3,171, Benjamin D. Childs vs. Bessie M. Childs; decree of divorce for adultery.—2,954, Samuel M. Subers vs. Christina Subers; same.—3,143, Louis Iselle vs. Johanna Iselle; same for cruelty.

County Court—New Suits.

4,863—William F. Whitehouse et al. vs. Patrick J. Healey. Distress for rent. E. B. Baker, atty.

4,864—Suppressed for service.

4,865—P. W. Baumgardner vs. Mrs. A. Loftus. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST.—Law orders—4,401, in re vol. assgt. Ingram, Kitchen & Williams; ord. of May 17 made absolute.—4,705, Klein vs. Katy; mo. n. d. partly heard and contd. to June 17.—4,551, Schoenhofen Brg. Co. vs. Equi; set for June 22.—4,637, Barnard vs. Ignatz; set for June 28.—4,442, Simon Jr. vs. Knopf; hg. on mo. to retax costs set for June 13.—4,640, Lieberman vs. Hahn; hrd. and taken.—4,536, in re vol. assgt. Louis Heilbron; examination of debtor in open court.—4,311, in re vol. assgt. F. E. Blockman; ord. of Apl. 28 made absolute.

Judgments—4,039, The Northwestern Transportation Company of Michigan vs. Richard T. Race; judgt. on verdict for pltf. $830, and appld.—4,627, Keeler vs. Conley et al.; judgt. on verdict for defts.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. John Peter Roche; will proven and admitted to record by deposition.

Orders—Est. Cynthia E. Cady; est. settled.—Est. Terrence O'Brien; same.—Est. Conrad Sippel et al., minors; ind. accts. apvd.—Est. Perry H. Smith, distracted; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Frederick E. Steinberger; extr. to settle final acct. by first day of August term.—Est. Caroline Klein; rept. apvd. and admr. excused from further duty.—Est. Herman Traston, est. settled.—Est. John Black; addtl mo. apvd., pf. heirshp., final rept. to std. as final acct. apvd., est. settled and admx. dischgd.—Est. John Anderson; est. settled.—Est. Isabella F. Temple et al., minors; final acct. as to each ward apvd. and grdn. dischgd.—Est. Isaac M. Wolf; est. settled.—Est. Moses S. Judah; same.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,322, William McGrath, petit larceny; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.—1,334, John Lewis, petit larceny; sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.—Nicholas Kints, horse stealing; sentenced on plea of guilty to three years and six months in the penitentiary.—986 and 1,046, Neal McKeague, murder; nolle prosequi.—The grand jury presented seventy-four indictments.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,203, John Pope, receiving, etc.; sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.—27, James Miller, horse stealing; sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.—1,277, Peter Miller, Thomas Smith, and Tony Thomas, burglary; finding all guilty; Miller and Thomas under 16 years of age, and sentenced each to three years in the Reform School; Smith sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.—1,198, James Daniels, larceny; verdict one year in the penitentiary.—1,101, Julia Ackerman, Kate Boxbury, and William Phillips, receiving, etc.; sentenced on verdict of the jury.—1,151, Jacob Scramor, abduction; sentenced on verdict of the jury.

The Call Today.

JUDGE HARLAN—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to June 11.
JUDGE GARY—No further call of calendar until June 9.
JUDGE SMITH—No further call of calendar until June 9.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 284, and 40, of May calendar, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of June calendar.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—No court until June 6, and no call of calendar until June 9.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court until June 9.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions and submitted cases.
JUDGE TULEY—No court.
JUDGE MORAN—Miscellaneous motions. Contested motions will not be heard.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court until June 9, except for special business.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Conservatorship cases with a jury and general business.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No court.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CADETS.

Baltimore *Sun:* Yesterday in the House of Representatives Mr. Belford made the following statement:

"I desire to state to this House a fact that cannot be controverted. It is, that under the law we each as members of Congress have the right to appoint a cadet to West Point and a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. That, however, is merely a matter of theory. The Professors—the snobocracy, the aristocracy—of those two institutions absolutely override our right to make such appointments. No man can question that.

"I brought a boy here from Colorado, over 2,000 miles, who had been examined by the Governor of my State, by its Chief-Justice, and by the President of the State University, yet because he failed to parse a particular phrase they rejected him.

"Now, what are these schools for? They are for the purpose of educating boys, are they not? Gen. Sheridan told me the other night that the standard in those institutions was so high that nobody could get into them who was not a graduate of Yale or of Harvard. Now, are we going to make appropriations to support gentlemen who meet you in the german here, naval dudes, and military dudes? Why should we restore these cadets to the navy for the purpose of continuing such practices as we have had in the past?

"I say you have your schools of snobs and aristocrats, and no one can get in that one at Annapolis unless he is the son of a naval officer. That institution down there is as close a corporation as ever existed in this country. I say we have appropriated for it all that we ought."

GERMAN VS. FRENCH.

Paris *American Register:* Here is a piece of German repartee: A Frenchman said to a Berliner: "Your Iron Cross, the highest Prussian order, is simply ridiculous—it has an intrinsic value of scarce five sous." To which the native of the Prussian Capital replied: "I don't deny it, but it has nevertheless cost you two Napoleons."

TO A LOVELY WOMAN WHO LAUGHS AT LOVE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The heart that loves, and is not loved,
Knows anguish scarce from death removed.
O ask not why my cheek grows pale,
While you make Life's true fountains fail.

Thy sweet smile would relume my day;
Thy love melt coming frosts away;
Thy hand my pathway, lengthening, smooth;
Thyself my age keep green with youth.

Th' imperial law of Nature's love,
It blossoms Earth, leads hope above;
And God, who sexed us here to dwell,
Ordained love—Heaven, its absence—Hell!

Then, fair one, be no evil blight;
Shed not, nor lock thy soul in, night;
But give and feel love's holy thrill,
And prove thyself sweet woman still.

HENRY FAUNTLEROY.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.*
Daily for Ludington, Manistee, and Frankfort at 9 a. m.*
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 8 p. m.*
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av.
*Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Winona & Dakota	* 7:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 4:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:00 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	* 7:00 a m	* 8:25 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	* 4:10 p m	*11:15 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	† 7:45 p m	† 7:30 a m

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee and Waukesha	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	b10:30 p m	b 9:45 p m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	†11:30 a m	‡ 7:00 a m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	†11:30 a m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marinette & Menominee	†11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:05 p m	* 3:15 p m
	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:55 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:55 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	11:00 a m	3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ||Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 131 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	* 9:00 a m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:50 a m	* 7:00 p m
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	† 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:50 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:38 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Night Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:38 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 115 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Philid'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	† 5:06 p m	† 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:25 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:40 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 6:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:05 p m	§ 8:00 a m
a Night Express	†10:10 p m	‡ 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts. West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 8:55 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:40 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:35 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Capture of a Post-Office Robber at Auburn, Ill.—A Centenarian's Death.

An Important Election Case Decided at Indianapolis—Dynamite Destroys a Drug-Store.

Bold Bank Robbery at Corydon, Ia.—L. F. Whittemore Arrested—The Sioux Commission.

ILLINOIS.

A ROBBER CAPTURED.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—Two men were caught last night in the act of robbing the post-office and the store of A. B. Lescure, both in the same room, at Auburn, this county. One escaped, but the other was captured and proved to be William Phillips. He was remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

PEORIA, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The internal-revenue collections for the month of May in this district were $1,044,993, and the shipments for export during the same time 1,495 packages.

ARRESTED CHARGED WITH HORSE-STEALING.

DECATUR, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Today Henry Clay Tanner was placed in the county jail here charged with stealing a pair of horses worth $400 from A. P. Gardner, living twelve miles south of Decatur. Many horses have been stolen in that section within the last two years, and there have been no arrests.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

DIXON, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Kezia Law died in this city yesterday morning at the advanced age of 101 years 10 months and 29 days. The funeral took place at the Presbyterian church this afternoon.

[She was born near Belfast, Ireland, July 2, 1782, coming to New York in 1817, thence to Dixon in 1839, where she has resided since. She leaves surviving her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.]

SUSPICIONS OF POISONING.

Considerable excitement exists in the Village of Lee Centre over the exhuming of the body of Sabin Trowbridge, a well-to-do merchant who died in February. Suspicions of poisoning have been entertained for some time. The Coroner exhumed the body this morning and sent the liver, kidneys, and stomach to Chicago to a chemist.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—The International Cable News Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to furnish newspapers with dispatches; incorporators, Richard Michaelis, Alexander S. Stevenson, and Carl Lotz. The Cicero Horse & Dummy Railway Company, of the Town of Cicero, Cook County, State of Illinois; capital stock, $200,000; to build a horse and dummy railroad from the corner of West Madison and Fortieth streets south on Fortieth street to Twelfth, thence west to Proviso, and also on Harrison street from the east line of Cicero to the west line, and thence to Riverside; incorporators, Robert W. Hyman Jr., Thomas D. Snyder, and Thomas M. Miller. The Firmenich Manufacturing Company, at Peoria; capital stock, $200,000; to manufacture starch, distilled liquors, oils, fertilizers, etc.; incorporators, Joseph, George, Frank, Louisa, Kate, and Emma Firmenich, and John Keil. The Singleton Park Club, at Quincy, without capital stock; to provide for a lawful gratification and indulgence of mutual tastes and sentiments; incorporators, H. W. Girhardt, P. H. Foote, and Anton Wichman.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE FOR A CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Today the corner-stone of the new Catholic school which is being erected by St. Joseph's Catholic Church of this city was laid with imposing ceremonies. In the afternoon there was an imposing parade of the different Irish societies, headed by bands of music, and which marched to the building, where interesting exercises were held. Bishop Spaulding afterwards preached an eloquent sermon upon "Education." The new structure will be a very fine edifice and one of the largest Catholic school buildings in Central Illinois.

INDIANA.

A CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE DECIDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—[Special.]—The case of Eli Heiney against William G. Wasson was decided in the Circuit Court today by Judge Mark E. Forkner, of Wayne County, called to preside over the trial. Heiney contested Wasson's election as County Treasurer on the grounds of the illegality of the Republican tickets cast in 1882, designated "spring-back" from their thickness. The use of these tickets was the original basis of a contest by English for Peelle's seat in Congress, but afterwards abandoned for an even flimsier pretext. Judge Forkner, in a somewhat lengthy written opinion, held that the paper was "plain white paper" as required by the statute, "without any distinguishing mark or other embellishment," and that the ballots were therefore lawful and valid.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

In the case of William Henderson against the United States Mortgage Company, which has occupied the attention of the Superior Court for thirty-three days, the jury today returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $12,506. Henderson claimed $15,000 for services as agent, collector of rents, attorney, etc., and the company filed a counter claim of $22,000 against him, alleging that damages had been sustained to that amount by his mismanagement of the business.

A DRUG-STORE BLOWN UP.

Last night at Stilesville, some miles west of the city, a drug-store was blown up, the loss and wreck being practically total.

IOWA.

BANK ROBBERY AT CORYDON.

CORYDON, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—During the absence at dinner of the Cashier of the Wayne County Bank some thief obtained an entrance into the bank and stole about $600 from the money-drawer.

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS AT DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 31.—After a six-days' session the Coroner's jury selected to examine into the cause of the explosion of the boilers at Carr, Ryder & Wheeler's factory brought in a verdict that the cause of the explosion was a lack of water in the boilers, and exonerated Carr, Ryder & Wheeler from any blame.

WISCONSIN.

L. F. WHITTEMORE ARRESTED.

RIPON, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—L. F. Whittemore, father of the boy murdered by Ellen Long at Princeton last fall, has been arrested for complicity in the attempted poisoning of his wife, alleged to have been done by the Long woman a short time previous to the murder of the boy. The Green Lake County Circuit Court convenes next week, and the case of Mrs. Long will come on for trial unless a change of venue is taken, which is hardly probable. Mrs. Long testified on the stand today that she had talked with Whittemore about poisoning the mother of the boy, Whittemore's wife, and that she once gave her poisoned chocolate caramels in the hope that if his wife was dead Whittemore would live with her. The case was adjourned to Monday.

[The present trial is for the murder of the boy, whose body was found in the old well on Mrs. Long's premises. Evidence was found at the time that the boy was killed in her cellar, and the theory is that his life was taken to prevent the alleged guilt of Whittemore and Mrs. Long becoming public.]

DEATH OF A WEALTHY FARMER.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Joseph Cook, a well-known and wealthy farmer of this county, died today at his home in Duplainville. He was 66 years old.

MICHIGAN.

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF A SAW.

JACKSON, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—John Hetler, aged 24, unmarried, was instantly killed this morning by the bursting of a circular saw in the Town of Rives, nine miles north of Jackson. A fragment struck him near the left eye, cutting off the top of his head, his brains falling to the ground beneath his body. The left arm was broken, and the right arm fearfully lacerated.

HENRY S. HOLCOMB HELD FOR ALLEGED PERJURY.

The examination of Henry S. Holcomb, charged with perjury, was concluded today. Justice Hunt held him for trial in the Circuit Court. The Justice would not fix the bail, but referred it to the Circuit Court Commissioner, who fixed it at $3,000, which was furnished.

A FARMER KILLED BY THE CARS.

MARSHALL, Mich., May 31.—[Special.]—Charles Beeler, a well-known German farmer, was struck by a Michigan Central train today and fatally injured. The watchman saw him approaching the track and gave him warning, but he whipped up his team and drove right into the train. Both of his horses were also killed.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY H. COOLIDGE.

NILES DEPOT, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—The Hon. Henry H. Coolidge, one of the most prominent men in Northwestern Michigan, died last night at an advanced age.

[He was once Prosecuting-Attorney of Cass County, Michigan, was a member of the Constitutional Convention from that county in 1867, and since has been Judge of that judicial circuit.]

DAKOTA.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

YANKTON, Dak., May 31.—[Special.]—Newton Edmunds, P. C. Shannon, and James H. Teller, members of the Sioux Indian Commission, have returned from an official visit at the Tissiton Reservation. They went to see if the Indians there desired to dispose of their surplus lands, as 1,400 Indians occupy 1,000,000 acres of valuable land. The plan was to sell, which would probably yield $2,000,000, and apply the interest of this sum to the support of the Indians. They said they were not willing to sell now, but this is thought to be the usual Indian diplomacy and that they will soon be willing to arrange with the Commissioners. The commission will visit the Yankton Agency on a similar mission in a couple of weeks.

KANSAS.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON.

LAWRENCE, Kas., June 1.—[Special.]—The Rev. Herrick Johnson, the eminent Presbyterian divine of Chicago, and President of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, delivered the baccalaureate address at the Kansas State University tonight. Nearly 2,000 people were present. His subject was "The Bible as a Formative Force in Character." During his remarks he highly complimented the university. The sermon was a masterly effort. He leaves tomorrow for Colorado.

TOILERS IN THE FIELD.

Session of the United Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis—Other Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—The United Presbyterian National Assembly continued its session this morning. The Judiciary Committee sustained the decision of the Iowa Synod in the Rev. J. C. Evans' case, and ordered the decision to be executed by the Omaha Presbytery.

The report on amending the article in the Book of Government on overtures was adopted. Action on summary church principles was laid over until next year.

The committee on the report of the Board of Home Missions submitted a majority report favoring the adoption of a general committee. The report was amended by the minority that any church using instruments be stricken from the appropriation list; that no appropriations hereafter be made to instrumental churches. An animated discussion continued all day. Finally the amendment was defeated by a vote of 131 to 80. This is regarded as a test vote, and when the question of using musical instruments in churches of the denomination comes directly before the assembly it will probably be decided in favor of letting each church determine for itself.

NEW JERUSALEM CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—The New Jerusalem Convention this afternoon reëlected the Board of Managers of the New Church Theological School. Resolutions were adopted constituting the Rev. William H. Hinckley a delegate to carry to Stockholm messages of brotherly greeting and love from the New Church in America to the New Church in Sweden, and also directing that the offering of the congregation tomorrow evening be a centennial thanksgiving and gift toward the erection of a new church temple in Stockholm.

THE METHODIST UNIVERSITY AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 31.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Manker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, returned from the Philadelphia Conference today. Being asked regarding the question of mixing colors in the Methodist University being built at this place, Dr. Manker replied: "In compliance with your request to know my views as to what effect the action of the General Conference will have upon the Chattanooga University, I would say that in my opinion the university will be built, used, and governed just as it would have been had no such action been taken. The General Conference expressly declared that the question of separate or mixed schools is one of expediency to be determined by the parties on the ground, and most interested. The Chattanooga University will undoubtedly be governed as other institutions are—by a Board of Trustees—in which the different patronizing conferences will be duly and fully represented. The original purpose in the erection of the university will, without doubt, be fairly and honestly carried out."

BAND OF HOLINESS AT VANDALIA.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 31.—[Special.]—For over two weeks a Band of Holiness people have been holding meetings here morning, afternoon, and evening under a tent. During the intermission they go about town holding prayer-meetings at private residences. Many have professed conversion and some sanctification.

THRILLING ALL HIS CUSTOMERS.

New York *Sun*: A well-known German baker of Paterson, named Richard Werner, created a decided sensation yesterday by going around to his customers and warning them not to eat any of the bread he had served the day before, as it was all poisoned. Most of the bread had already been eaten without any serious effects, but as soon as the parties heard the story many began to feel pains in the stomach and grow pale. They sent for their family physicians. There is no telling what would have been the result had not Werner subsequently again gone over his round warning his customers that the Devil was in their bread, and they had better look out for him. Then it was discovered that Werner had suddenly gone crazy.

His relatives say that for the last two or three years during the time he ought to have devoted to sleep he has pursued the study of the subjects of Socialism and Communism, and he has been considered weak-minded, at least upon those matters. His friends took him in charge, but he will no doubt have to be sent to the asylum. Previous to his taking up the study of Socialism he was a devout church-member, but he became a cynic, and would not allow any of the members of his family to go to church. He is a man weighing nearly 300 pounds, and owns considerable property.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ANNA ALWARD, A TEACHER OF piano-playing, well known in Western New York and Pennsylvania, wishes to make immediate engagements for summer and autumn with pupils of the best families of Chicago. All those desiring to study are invited to attend her piano recital at Weber Music-Hall Tuesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock. From June 4 to 8 communications may be addressed to 1243 Michigan-av.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF both sexes at the River Forest Young Ladies' Institute. A delightful home, only 9½ miles from Chicago, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway. Special care bestowed upon every pupil, and as much or as little instruction for the summer months as the parents may desire. A first-class corps of teachers always employed. For farther particulars apply to Principal, River Forest, Cook Co., Ill.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To sell Buddington's dress-cutting machine; one agent sold six in one day, making $25 clear. For particulars call or address F. E. BUDDINGTON, patentee, 2108 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PORTRAITS of the Republican Presidential nominees; ready in three hours after the nomination. Size 22x28 inches, showing portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield, and emblems of peace, plenty, and prosperity. Samples by mail 25 cents. Large discount. Novelty Card and Advertising Co., Nos. 115 and 117 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

COMMERCIAL BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, and posted by an expert accountant, or would accept a permanent position with a first-class house. Satisfactory references. Address A 65, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

3200 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3651 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
401 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana-av.—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—MAY 27, A BLACK mare, white spot on back, feet sheared. Return to Phenix Distillery, Clybourn-place bridge.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STENOGRAPHER and typewriter operator; city or country. H 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN earn $12 to $15 per week; good at figures; fair penman; no night work. Address E. H. D., 338 Harrison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH man in hotel or boarding-house as dishwasher or yardman. Call at 212 Sedgwick-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH man, to work in a boarding-house; a good hand to wash dishes, or a yard-man. Please call at 212 Sedgwick-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS second-girl. Apply at 3551 Arnold-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, WRITING plain hand, for office work; prefer shorthand writer. Give references and salary expected. Address D 40, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN OF good habits and character who has sold hard and soft coal and pig-iron and can control trade in that line; no other need apply. Address, stating qualifications and amount of salary required, and also giving references, R. P. ELMORE & CO., No. 400 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesman. References required. 45 and 47 West Madison-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for Minnesota & Canada Pacific Railroad; wages $1.75 to $2.75 per day; cheap fare; ship Tuesday from Ross' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., upstairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF EITHER sex to sell my improved needle package; just out. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BEN PITMAN OR GRAHAM phonographer to take two-thirds interest and management of school, reporting, and copying business in Minneapolis and St. Paul, doing a business of $3,000, and increasing. Three typewriting machines, nicely-furnished rooms, best locations. $300 to $500 capital required. Easy terms to good person. Address Z 57, Pioneer-Press, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO introduce a new article to merchants. Call after 10 at 204½ Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR ST. LOUIS; must have $1,000 and references. Call after 12 at Room 5, 204½ Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN FOR meat market; building and fixtures complete; also banker, tailor, shoemaker, jeweler, milliner, and dressmaker. Best opening in Dakota. Write or apply at once to S. W. Sea, Hope, Steele Company, Dakota.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell the entire wheat flour on commission; a monopoly; easily sold in every State; 10,000 people in Chicago using it constantly. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, second girl, and a laundress. None but competent girls to apply at new residence, 450 North State-st., northwest corner Goethe.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK in restaurant, 135 South Canal-st., immediately. Bring references.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. 302 East Indiana-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, pianos, without removal; warehouse receipts and other good collaterals. Room 12 Andrews Building, 155 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

MONEY WANTED—$5,000 TO $6,000 AT A low rate of interest, secured by first mortgage on first-class improved State-st. property. Call on or address M. MUELLER, 2958 State-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSIONS at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. B. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IMPORTANT TO business men who have $50,000 to invest in a well established packing-house business which is running right along every day. Any good, live man who wishes a legitimate business can find such a chance to make a profitable investment as is seldom found in any city. Best of references for 25 years' standing. Address, with full name and where an interview can be had, B. 252 Washington-boulevard.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. V. C. B.—SAME PLACE today, June 2, 1884, at 12 o'clock. JANE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUSTOM-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$3.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16 (imported goods), at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSTOM-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board, near Exposition Building; transients taken.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, for permanent and transients; finest locality in the city.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST.—1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly and elegantly furnished throughout, with board; also day-board; reasonable to transients. walking distance of city.

470 WABASH-AV.—COMPLETELY FURnished rooms; uniformly good board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with or without board.

1354 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

1418 AND 1420 WABASH-AV.—CAN ACcommodate about 18 convention visitors with best of beds and rooms; meals if desired; everything first class; ten minutes to convention.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—CONVENTION VISITors can find rooms with board if desired.

WEST SIDE.

280 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—ONE mile from State-st., one block from Madison-st. cars—Handsomely furnished front parlor, suitable for two or four gentlemen, to rent, with first-class board. Also other rooms.

328 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—FURnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Fine table board.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEWLY papered, new furniture, bath, gas, and use of parlor and piano. Day board.

42 RUSH-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD.

71 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; very well arranged for four gentlemen; also several rooms on street-floor.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly furnished, with first-class board; also day boarders.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—board and front rooms.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST. Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; special accommodations for delegates and visitors attending the conventions.

BENTON HOUSE—SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CTS., 75 cts.; double rooms, $1 and $1.50. Clark-st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLIFTON HOUSE, 99 WEST ADAMS-ST.—The above having been thoroughly renovated, the proprietor is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the general public with well-furnished rooms, unequaled in cleanliness and comfort, at lowest living prices; transient or permanent residents well cared for.

CITY HOTEL, STATE AND SIXTEENTH-st. First-class accommodation for 150 transient guests through the convention; 10 minutes' ride by cable cars from centre of city; terms $2 and $3 a day. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH Wells-st.—$1.50 per day. New house, newly furnished, and first-class in every respect.

HOTEL CORTLAND—ADAMS-ST., ½ BLOCK from entrance to convention—Have first-class accommodations; every convenience; modern prices.

NOAKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—LIGHT, pleasant, well ventilated rooms for 150 guests; moderate charges. Corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

PARISIAN HOUSE—FURNISHED ROOMS from 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Restaurant Francais, 44 and 46 Fifth-av. ERNEST GOUESLAIN.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, 109 WEST MADISON-st., corner Desplaines—Parties attending the convention will find pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 112 TO 118 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms, good beds, good table, central location.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE ON INDIana, Michigan, or Wabash-avs., south of Thirtieth-st., in private family; state all particulars. Address F D, 35 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE LAWN-MOWER; $7. 881 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—A 50-INCH COLUMBIA BICYcle, in good order, lamp, bell, etc. Call at Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3146 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, in perfect order, No. 3847 Vernon-av.; for key apply first door south. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 41, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW BRICK; furnace, gas, water, etc.; near cars; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 730 Oakwood-boulevard. OWNER, 3220 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE AND VERY DESIRable residences on South Side, with all modern conveniences in every respect; fine location and reasonable rent. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, Room 66 Commercial National Bank Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 667 West Jackson-st., 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT 2-STORY AND basement house, 88 Taylor-st.; 12 rooms. C. F. BULKELEY, 881 Washington-boulevard.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 1151 and 1153 North Clark-st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 333 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—IN LYNN, FOR THE SUMMER or a longer term, the large completely furnished house on the corner of Ocean and Nahant-sts., with stable, grapery, and fruit-trees; also the summer residence of the late B. T. Reed, containing seventeen large furnished rooms, with stable and about three acres of land fronting on the sea, with Nahant Beach on one side and Swampscott on the other. There is no finer place on the North Shore. Also a new cottage with ten furnished rooms on the same premises. Apply to LUCIAN NEWHALL, Prescott-place, Lynn, Mass.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—TWO NEW houses, desirable location, and in every other respect, for one year or term of years. Inquire of C. Comstock, Ridge-av., near premises, or of FRANK ELLIOT, 93 Fifth-av., Room one (1), Chicago.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 8 LARGE ROOMS; also the furniture for sale cheap. S. GOLDSTEIN, 316 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, ALL MODern improvements, 3440 South Park, and 3551 Ellis-av. Apply to CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—7-ROOM SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, 192 Winchester-av., near Adams-st.; every convenience; choice location. L. LLOYD, 95 Washington.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE NEW brick flat, 887 Fulton-st.; all in first-class condition; hot and cold water; marble mantel, and all modern improvements; one block from both street and steam cars; immediate possession. A. E. GUILD JR., 80 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT FLAT, NO. 583 North Wells-st.; cheap. BERNARD F. WEBER, 86 La Salle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLAT ON Sedgwick-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park, with barn. Inquire of HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 136 Lake.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 65 NORTH State-st. 6 rooms and bath-room. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM APARTments in Hotel St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat, janitor, etc. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FLAT OF 6 rooms on first floor, situated at No. 112 Locust-st., half block west of Wells-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DURING THE CONVENTION A strictly first-class party of 6 or 8 gentlemen can have lodging with a private family; all modern conveniences; one minute's walk to street cars. 3434 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—VISITORS TO THE CONVENTION can find pleasant rooms at 1328 Michigan-av.; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for convention; terms reasonable. 1328 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—559 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY furnished front rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. 119 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av., Flat 1.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED FRONT room during convention; cheap. Apply at 291 Wabash-av., Flat 5.

TO RENT—ON FIRST FLOOR, NEWLY-furnished rooms, four blocks from Palmer House. 50 East Congress-st.

TO RENT—1522 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTly-furnished rooms; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—146 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON—Elegantly furnished rooms, with home comforts.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—1 GOOD FURNISHED ROOM AT Baum's Pavilion, Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms with gas, bath-room, hot and cold water; splendid accommodation for convention parties; first-class parties only. 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED EAST-front rooms, single or en suite, with bath-room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. 2126 Wabash-av., first flat.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; hot and cold water; also a barn. 1334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS DURING CONVENTION season in Lombard Building; will be furnished to suit the applicant. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 209 Dearborn-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURnished front rooms during convention. 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, 319 Michigan-av., for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM DURING CONvention to one, two, or three gentlemen. 262 Thirty-first-st., upper right-hand flat.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 444 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—Newly-furnished alcove room, with bath, etc. References.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS IN brick building 541 West Madison-st., with bath, etc.; rent $15. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE, SECOND floor 633 West Monroe-st., south front, bay window, in good order; $25. D 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS, FURNISHED, bath and gas, first floor. 42 South Carpenter-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, PERmanent basin, hot water, gas, bath, for gentlemen, single room, $9 a month. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for two gentlemen. 302 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—296 OHIO-ST., NICELY FURnished front room, with hot and cold water.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back parlor; also single rooms. 147 North Clark-st., first flat.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; also a few more day-boarders; first-class; new management. 62 Rush-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms; south front; all conveniences. 225 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER State; large room; also single room.

TO RENT—SEVERAL BEAUTIFULLY FURnished rooms during the convention, with or without board. 459 North Clark-st., near Division.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ALL THAT WANT FIRST-CLASS rooms for convention can find them at Boarding Directory, Room 3 Tribune, free.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS IF desired, house suitable for a small hotel; has 27 rooms, with bath, etc., on each floor; just finished. Apply to THOMAS, on the premises.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

BARGAINS—THREE FINE BILLIARD, FOUR pool, one pigeon-hole, and one parlor billiard table; fine outfits and good balls. 80 and 82 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 478 AND 480 West Madison-st.; also single stores in same block; no saloons or restaurants need apply. H. B. FOSS, 166 Washington-st., Room 35.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 33 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet, with water elevator if desired. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, NEWLY AND HANDsomely finished, in the Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House, on State-st. All front offices, especially fitted up for professional and commercial purposes, with water, steam heat, gas, and rapid moving elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 41.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINGLE or en suite, at low rates to good tenants, in Lombard Building. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 209 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS WILL BE OFfered by us this week in second-hand pianos of reliable make, which have been taken in exchange for new CHICKERING and HALLET & DAVIS Uprights. Time payments will be received on any instrument described below:

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 New York Piano Co.	$130.
1 New York Piano Co.	135.
1 Hale	150.
1 Kimball	155.
1 Hale	165.
1 Emerson	200.

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Great Union Co.	$115.
1 Kimball	140.
1 Kimball	150.
1 Knabe	[illegible]
1 Emerson	[illegible]
1 Steinway	[illegible]
1 Knabe	[illegible]
1 Hallet & Davis	225.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos, $75 to $200 each; good as new; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS
ESTEY & CAMP. AND
ESTEY & CAMP. ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP.
188 ESTEY & CAMP.
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ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

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Upright Pianofortes are pronounced by NILSSON, PATTI, GERSTER, and other leading artists,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Special bargains in Chickering Pianofortes for the next thirty days to close out stock.

Second-hand Pianos $50 and upward.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

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THEODORE THOMAS

says: "They are the best instruments of the class made either in this country or in Europe. Musicians generally regard them as unequaled."

These organs cost but little more than very inferior instruments.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
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MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With new and important improvements.

Improved method of stringing;
Entire metal frame, etc.;
Securing
Remarkable capacity for standing in tune;
Purest and most musical tone, and
Utmost durability.
Call and see them or send for circulars.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
149 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, cheap; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$185 BUYS A FINE NEW ROSEWOOD upright piano, fully warranted; $10 cash, $8 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

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AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
$2,000 buys lease and furniture of European hotel.
$2,500 buys lease and furniture of European hotel.
$3,000 buys lease and furniture of European hotel.
$3,500 buys lease and furniture of European hotel.
$4,000 buys lease and furniture of European hotel.
All South Side; best investments in Chicago.
Restaurants, $300, $800, $2,500, $4,000. Saloons, $1,250 to $7,000. We have lots of bargains.

ACTIVE, RELIABLE PARTY CAN BUY A part or all of a paying manufacturing monopoly; $4,000 to $6,000 required. For particulars address C 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS ROAD house, ground, and furniture at Bowmanville; lots of business; no better place to make money.
$1,200—All furniture and fixtures in 16-room stone-front house, low rent, with nice large dining-rooms completely furnished; house is full of boarders and making money; on Washington-boulevard, just east of Union Park. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN one of the best retail carpet stores in Minneapolis; satisfactory reason given for selling. Address P.-O. Box K 143.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY (BASEMENT and store), horse, wagon, and machinery, and furniture of three rear rooms. J. POWERS, 325 State.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—PERMANENTLY established on paying basis. The official organ of a thriving town of 6,000 inhabitants, and the largest paper published in the best county of Kansas. Independent in politics, big circulation, and first-class advertising patronage. Excellent plant for a daily, and is beyond question the best newspaper property in the West for the money. Good job office, with job and cylinder press; all in first-class condition. Splendid opportunity for an influential political organ during present campaign. Price only $2,000. Address, until June 10, C. & B. CASTLETON, Times office, Kansas City, Mo.

RARE CHANCE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED grocery for sale; best of reasons given for selling. Inquire at store on Forty-seventh-st., between State and Wabash.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

$200 A MONTH GUARANTEED FROM A pleasant office business requiring $2,000, of which sum $1,500 actual assets are included. Apply to J. W. JALY, Room 28, 94 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HORSE 7 YEARS of age, 15½ hands high; is very stylish and blocky built, and the most timid person can drive him. His natural road gait is ten miles an hour, and he can trot in three minutes; would be very desirable for either family, road, or business horse; he has no faults or tricks of any kind, and the only reason of his being sold is through sickness of the owner. I will sell at a bargain and give a week's trial. Apply at my residence, 153 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HORSE, BUGGY, phaeton, and furniture wagon. Inquire all day Sunday at 3203 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PHAETON BUGGY OF my own make; also nearly new harness; owner has left them to be sold immediately and at a great sacrifice. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW YORK BUILT COUPE, holding three persons. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st. Can be seen in barn rear of 484 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—PAT. LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, $35. 599 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF COACH horses, dark bays, fine manes and tails, well matched, 16½ hands high; weight about 2,400 pounds; 5 and 6 years old, and well broken. H 11, Tribune.

PERRY CARTS—WE ARE GENERAL agents of the United States for the genuine Perry cart, improved. Call and see our improvements before you buy elsewhere. Chicago Carriage & Cart Company, rear of New Panorama, 420 Wabash-av. and 262 Michigan-av. Horses and harness cheap.

40 CARTS AND BUGGIES (SECOND HAND) for sale, cheap, that we trade our new genuine solid comfort Perry patent carts for, at Chicago Carriage and Cart Co.'s, rear of new panorama.

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ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer. 187 West Madison-st., Room 4. Go and consult her.

MRS. DELACY—SITTINGS DAILY, AND magnetic treatment. 1913 Wabash-av.

MRS. H. M. PORTER—MAGNETIC AND metaphysical treatment; hot-air baths. 418 West Madison-st.

MADAM LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT—Magnetic healer, treats by the French system. 176 West Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, LOTS IN MYRICK'S SECOND ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
On LAKE PARK-AV., $80 per foot.
On GROVELAND PARK-AV., $85 per foot.
On COTTAGE GROVE-AV., $60 per foot.
It is first-class residence property in every respect and in a rapidly growing part of the city, near the lake, railroad station, and cable lines.
Title perfect. Abstract with each lot. Terms of sale, one-eighth cash, balance in three years at 7 per cent interest.
CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
126 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25:
VACANT.
Prairie-av., northwest corner Twenty-third-st., 111 feet front, running through to Cottage Grove-av.
Prairie-av., northwest corner Thirty-seventh-st., 123 feet front by 125 deep.
Grand-boulevard, southwest corner Forty-fifth-st., 297 by 150 feet.
HOUSES.
Twenty-fifth-st., southeast corner South Park-av., brick, 16 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $15,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., northwest corner Lake-av., 50x100 feet, frame house and barn, $10,000.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—IMproved:
$7,000—Madison-st., near Wood, 26x200.
$8,000—Madison-st., near Lincoln, 30x125.
$9,000—Madison-st., near Leavitt, 50x125.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS ON Wood-st., near Monroe, east front; price reasonable and terms easy. B, 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—574 WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Wood, 36x100, with two good houses; rented for $46 per month; $4,500; this is a bargain.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—$12,000—On South Halsted-st., near Monroe; well rented; 25x125.
$6,250—on South Halsted-st., a good corner, 25x116.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NOS. 45 AND 47 NORTH SHELdon-st., two brick houses in first-rate order, $4,750. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000—BUSINESS PROPERty; Michigan-st., near Clark; pay 10 per cent net. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$55 PER ACRE—540-ACRE farm; dwelling-house cost over $1,500; fine barns; every acre fenced and cross-fenced; green-house; orchards; all kinds of shrubbery and lasting water for stock. This is the best stock and grain farm in the West; only 50 miles from Chicago on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and ½ mile from two depots. This farm sold once for $60,000.
$4,500—Here is a bargain; 40 acres of as good land as there is in Cook County, Illinois, only 12 miles from Court-House and 2 miles north of Evanston, and only ¾ of a mile from Wilmette, and 2 blocks north of church in Gross Point; good 5-room framed dwelling, barn, and good orchard; lasting water; farm is all fenced and under cultivation; it's cheap.
$50 per acre—120 acres of splendid rich farm land, all under fence and cultivation, 24 miles from Chicago on Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, ½ mile from depot; will exchange this for house and lots in city.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without money down, or build house to suit you; abstract free; cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Come any day at 10:30 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—22 MILES FROM CITY, NEAR Gibson, with frontage on Michigan Central R. R., and near the Calumet River, 40 acres; price $5,000; will exchange for Iowa or Nebraska land. Address E 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LAKE SHORE home at Kenwood, Hyde Park, 4811 Lake-av.; large brick house; all modern improvements; lot 100x190 feet. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.

LOTS IN AUSTIN—1½ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy.
These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free.
JOHN N. YOUNG, owner,
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 TO 600 FEET MICHIGAN-av., $7 a foot, part cash, balance 3 per cent interest; 50 acres 3½ miles from Chicago, only $150 an acre; a little fortune. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—LARGEST AND CHEAPEST farm in Cook County, on best railroad from Chicago, good drive, and only 30 minutes from Chicago; capital can be trebled by subdividing it now; a sure and big fortune. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF GENTS' furnishing goods, who is in need of money, can dispose of stock immediately for spot cash. Address E 52, Tribune office.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 37, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing, and galvanized iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

BUGS, ROACHES, ETC., EXTERMINATED by contract (guaranteed); exterminators for sale. Call on or address A. OAKLEY, 113 Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement. Strictly private. 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st., Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 653 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TYPEWRITER COPYING PROMPTLY AND accurately done at Room 35, 61 Clark-st.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $38. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT MADE for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHT-cloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $48. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style shades, imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.